THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 198

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Federal Jury to Probe Minneapolis WPA Strike; U. S. Calls Refugee Parley

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 19, 1939

Judge Orders Inquiry Into WPA Riots

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury was called for July 24 today by Federal Judge Robert C. Bell as the United States Attorney disclosed an inquiry into the Minneapolis Works Projects Administration strike had established facts "on a number of violations" of the penal code.

Victor Anderson, United States District Attorney, said all evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be given the jury.

Two fatalities, one from gunfire, have been recorded during the strike in Minneapolis, marred by seven riots last week. [Details: Page 11.]

Governments Move to Help Refugees

LONDON (AP)—President Roosevelt today invited officers of the 30-nation Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to meet at the White House in Washington to discuss the problem of finding homes for refugees from Central Europe.

Prime Minister Chamberlain announced Britain would propose to other countries in the Committee a new scheme of government financial aid to private funds raised for finding new homes for refugees.

The Prime Minister said the British Government was considering Government participation in refugee funds "on a basis proportionate to the amount of private subscription." [Details: Page 7.]

Armour Declares Strike Not Justified

CHICAGO (AP)—Armour & Company said today it "is conforming to the requirements of the National Labor Relations Board and no conditions exist which justify a strike" threatened by the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee.

The statement by George A. Eastwood, Executive Vice-President of the company, was the first by any major packer since a strike was authorized by a national meeting of the union here July 16.

Coast Guard Buys Four Rescue Planes

BETHPAGE, N. Y. (AP)—The Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation today received a $250,000 order for four rescue and "ambulance" amphibian planes, with cruising speeds of 200 miles an hour, for the Coast Guard. The planes, equipped with two 450-horsepower Wasp Junior engines, have a gross weight of 8,000 pounds, carry a crew of four, and cost $62,500 each.

Barkley Plans Curb on Lending Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky informed the Senate Banking Committee today he would offer an amendment eliminating the permanent revolving fund feature of President Roosevelt's $2,800,000,000 lending program.

This change, Senator Barkley said, would confine the program to the total authorized in the bill and would prevent its continued use year after year.

Japanese Ship Hits U. S. Liner at Shanghai

SHANGHAI (AP)—The American liner President Coolidge and the Japanese freighter Nissan Maru collided today in the Whangpoo River. Numerous plates of the liner's side were bent. No one was injured. The President Coolidge was turning in the river when the Japanese ship, coming downriver, struck the liner.

Aboard the President Coolidge was Rear Admiral Thomas Charles Hart, arriving from the United States, to take over command of the United States Asiatic Fleet from Admiral Harry E. Yarnell.

British General Inspects Poland's Defenses

WARSAW (AP)—Maj. Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Inspector-General of British overseas forces, today began an inspection of various branches of the army which Poland holds ready for any German attempt to take the Free City of Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

General Ironside was expected to spend two more days in Warsaw. After that he is to tour industrial areas south of Warsaw.

'No Accord' Reported on Tientsin Dispute

TOKYO (AP)—After a five-hour discussion of the Tientsin dispute, British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita parted today without agreement, according to an authoritative source, and postponed their next meeting until July 21.

Tokyo circles are still waiting official repercussions from the rejection by the Soviet Government of a Japanese demand regarding the rights of Japanese oil and coal concessionaires on Sakhalin Island—a long island north of Japan off the Siberian Coast that is part Japanese and part Russian.

Meanwhile advices from Manchukuo report that Soviet warplanes had been attacking the railway center of Halunarshan—the fourth raid within a week.

Canadian Fliers Study Labrador Defenses

OTTAWA (CP)—A comprehensive survey of Labrador is being undertaken by the Royal Canadian Air Force for purposes of defense, it is learned here. Permission to carry out the survey has been obtained from the Newfoundland Administration.

A flight of airplanes commanded by Wing Commander G. N. Brooks is beginning the survey, which will occupy the airmen for several weeks.

President Signs Bill for Hyde Park Library

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill providing for establishment of a library on his estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., to house his official papers. The building is to be financed by private funds and will be located on a 12-acre tract. The Government is to pay maintenance costs.

Belgian Crowds Acclaim French President

LIEGE, Belgium (AP)—Cheering throngs of Belgians turned a visit of French President Lebrun to France's exhibit at the Liége International Exposition today into a demonstration of French-Belgian friendship.

King Leopold III., gave a luncheon for the visitor at the ancient palace of the Prince Bishops of Liége.

Chamberlain Hopes for Soviet Pact by Aug. 4

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain declared today in the House of Commons that he hoped to be able to announce conclusion of a British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact before Parliament recesses Aug. 4, but he said "we certainly have not got an agreement yet."

"The British and French Ambassadors in Moscow had a further meeting with Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, on Monday," said Mr. Chamberlain. "Their report is now being considered by His Majesty's Government in consultation with the French Government."

$13,997,000 Low Bid on Naval Repair Ship

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., submitted a low bid of $13,997,000 to the Navy today for construction of the 8,350-ton repair ship Vulcan. The Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, Mass., the only other bidder, asked $14,690,000.

Medical Study Finds Increase Of Alcoholism

Major problem in health disclosed by research at Boston Hospital—Journal endorses work.

As a result of two years of studying the causes and extent of alcoholism at the Boston City Hospital, two investigators disclosed today that cases of alcoholism have increased since the repeal of prohibition and concluded that alcoholism has become a major problem in public health.

The investigators were Dr. Merrill Moore, Associate in Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School and assistant visiting psychiatrist at the Hospital, and Dr. M. Geneva Gray, research fellow in neurology at the Harvard Medical School.

Indorsed by Journal

The conclusions of the investigators were endorsed editorially by The New England Journal of Medicine, which published them. The Journal is the official organ of the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont State Medical Societies.

The investigators found that men with alcoholism constituted 33.6 per cent of all male house patients at the Haymarket Relief Station of the Hospital between 1927 and 1936, and that the greatest number of patients came in the years since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment—1934-36.

"It becomes apparent," they wrote, "that a medical problem of this magnitude requires new methods of treatment and a new plan for dealing with those so addicted. . . .

Social Problems

"The data presented here serve to demonstrate that there is no appreciable decline in the incidence or cost of alcoholism following symptomatic treatment. It has been repeatedly shown that the basic problems of the individual alcoholic patient are psychological and social rather than physical."

The total number of alcoholic patients admitted each year from 1927 to 1936—the period covered by the survey—was: 1927, 1,015; 1928, 1,005; 1929, 887; 1930, 844; 1931, 979; 1932, 894; 1933, 994; 1934, 1,160; 1935, 1,134; 1936, 1,374.

The editorial listed alcoholism with two much-publicized diseases as an equally important "problem in public health," declared the routine treatment of alcoholism in the medical profession is "far from satisfactory," and emphasized, after pointing out that "marital disharmony and alcoholism are closely allied," that the social causes behind the difficulty are not given adequate attention.

The total cost of alcoholism to public agencies is difficult to estimate because so many agencies are affected, the investigators declared, but listed the annual average cost of treating alcoholic patients at the Haymarket Relief Station during 1927-36 as $4,659, or nearly 6 per cent of the total expenditure for the Station.

British Aid Over Danzig Hinges on 'Use of Force'

Britain to fulfill pledges if Poles consider their security menaced and resist—Necessities of geography limit military assistance to operations in the air.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 19—The visit which one of Britain's premier strategists, Sir Edmund Ironside, Inspector General of the overseas forces, is now paying to Warsaw is viewed here as the best answer to reports that the British Government is weakening in its support for Poland over Danzig.

In the past few days the air has been full of rumors emanating from Berlin that no responsible person would dream of starting a war over Danzig, the inference being drawn that an increasing number of responsible statesmen in Britain would rather see the Free City go to Germany than fight over retention of its present status.

Whitehall, however, reiterates that such an estimate of the situation begs the whole question. The issue today is not whether the status of Danzig should be changed, but how the change is brought about.

If a change were effected in consultation with and the full consent of Poland, the British Government would at once urge League of Nations acceptance of the new situation in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles.

Resort to Force Banned

If on the other hand an attempt were made by Germany to force a change, and if Poland considered this to be a menace to its security and resisted, it is declared that Britain would then immediately go to Poland's assistance in accordance with the mutual guarantee pact.

It is in order to be prepared for the latter eventuality that General Ironside is now discussing the situation with Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish forces, and Gen. Julian Stachiewicz, Chief of the Polish General Staff.

Such help as the British Army might give is bound to be indirect, owing to the inflexible facts of geography. No British Army could reach Poland through the Baltic. The Black Sea route is also closed unless the Soviet Union and Rumania were either in a war on the same side or were willing to fulfill their obligation under Article XVI of the League Covenant to allow the passage of troops "co-operating to protect the covenants of the league." Only in the air could combined operations be carried out.

Pressure on Italy Expected

Thus Polish land strategy is already based on the expectation that British and French pressure would be exercised mainly in the west — presumably against the weaker Axis partner, Italy.

Meanwhile the Poles have again announced their determination to

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Dwarf Stars of Vast Weight Depicted at Paris Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 19—Super-heavy white dwarf stars made of material millions of times heavier than water, in fact so heavy that a small mud pie of this matter would weigh several thousand tons, came up for discussion at today's meetings of the Singer-Polignac Conference on astrophysics.

The conferences which meet each year are secret, but papers by the speakers may be published.

Most famous of the heavy-weight stars is the companion of Sirius, but the heaviest, recently found by Dr. G. P. Kuiper of the University of Chicago, is believed to have a density of about 500,000,000 times that of water. It is known as Wolf 457, one of the two white dwarfs he found during six weeks of intensive observing with the new 82-inch telescope of McDonald Observatory in Texas.

Comparison With Planets

Altogether only 18 such heavy dwarfs are known. Despite their weight they are gaseous. The atoms, like so many sets of broken dishes, are smashed to bits in order that the matter contained can be fitted in the given space. Each atom is completely knocked to pieces, without electrons and with only bare nuclei, said Dr. Kuiper in an interview.

"White dwarfs are self-luminous stars with diameters about equal to that of the earth, or only about 1 per cent of that of the sun," Dr. Kuiper continued. "The largest white dwarfs are about double the size of the earth, the smallest about one quarter of that size, or equal to the size of the moon. But although the sizes of the white dwarfs are planetary, the masses are stellar, being about 150,000 to 800,000 times the mass of the earth. Moreover, the smaller the white dwarf, the larger is, on the average, its mass.

"The average densities are therefore of the order of a million times water; they vary from about 100,000 times water for the companion to 40 Eridani, and about 200,000 times water for the companion of Sirius, to roughly half a billion times water for Wolf 457, one of the two white dwarfs recently discovered by the writer.

"The figure given for Wolf 457 is still uncertain, but probably of the right order of magnitude. (The density half a billion times water for Wolf 457 means that a cubic inch of its matter weighs nearly nine thousand tons. Such a cubic inch could not be supposed by any substance on Earth.)

Surface Gravities Stupendous

"Since the white dwarfs are very faint objects (between about 200 and 14,000 times fainter than the sun) they can only be discovered and studied if they are fairly close to the solar system, say, within 100 light years. For that reason the writer has been examining especially the stars of large proper motion which in general will be located in the solar neighborhood. In this way he has located 8 of the 18 white dwarfs now known, including the two faintest objects known.

"The surface temperatures of the white dwarfs vary between roughly 5,000° and 30,000° centigrade. Most of them have surface temperatures near 15,000° centigrade.

"The surface gravities are stupendous, from a terrestrial point of view. About 40,000 to 50,000 times that on earth for the two bright and relatively large white dwarfs mentioned, increasing to roughly 20 million times that on earth for Wolf 457. In order to appreciate the meaning of these figures one must realize that the weight of every particle is increased by these factors. But the effect on the atmosphere of the dwarf is disastrous. The atmosphere would be compressed in the same ratio but for the fact that the high surface temperature somewhat offsets the gravity effect. The resulting atmosphere is only a few feet high, and the matter of the star becomes crushed by the weight of the higher layers.

"The weight of the earth is insufficient to change the properties of the deep interior very considerably. Equally, in the sun the interior is not radically different from the solar atmosphere; temperature and density are high, but not enough to change the gaseous state of the matter. But in the white dwarfs the excessive gravity causes the main body of the star to be composed of crushed matter, built up not of atoms, but of the fragments of smashed atoms; electrons and atomic nuclei. Matter in that state is called degenerate, since it has lost its ordinary character."

Picture of new telescope: Page 2.

City Hall 'Goes Modern' Thanks to Skill of WPA

Anyone whose curiosity is whetted by the merry tattoo of workmen's tools and the cloud of dust issuing from crevices of Boston's City Hall will get the surprise of his life when he sees what the Works Progress Administration is doing to refurbish the old pile.

Granted the visitor has the temerity to attempt a safari of the dingy corridors, donning a dust mask now and again, he will come out a WPA fan, ready to take up cudgels with anyone relaying the rumor that public funds are being poured out on a lavish scale and that the taxpayer will pay and pay and pay.

Everything that is being done inside—from keeping chunks of the City Council Chamber ceiling from "bopping" City Councilors to repairing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's private shower bath and cedar closet (possibly to keep moths out of his silk hat)—looks to this strolling reporter and checker-up on "public extravagances" as the best grade of good old-fashioned common sense.

Ballyhoo that has accompanied the work, to the effect that public money was being tossed around loosely and that the Mayor's bathing accommodations rivaled the bathtubs of the Roman emperors when those accessories were really tops, is nothing more than ballyhoo.

The Mayor's shower, in conventional canary tile, is no more elaborate than anyone would have in his own home. It isn't even piped for salt water. Incidentally he'll have a fine time trying to towel himself in the limited space outside the glass-door shower!

What they are doing at City Hall is to make safe and efficient the interior of the structure whose architectural style a City Council report of 1866 described charmingly, as "Italian Renaissance, modified and elaborated by the taste of French architects of the last 30 years."

Apprehensive as to the structural safety of the upper floors, particularly the fourth and fifth, because of building tremors and chunks of plaster showering down upon the Council, it was decided shortly after Mayor Tobin became familiar with the situation to do something and the WPA project was put through.

Amazing are the results. What stood for years as a two-story, antediluvian chamber on floors 2 and 3 for aldermanic sessions now has been split horizontally by flooring and Floor No. 2 has become a larger waiting room and secretarian office for the Mayor.

E. B. T.

Economics in the Modern World

The third of a series of 12 articles under the general title "Economics in the Modern World" is appearing today on the financial page. The articles, which appear daily, will continue through July 29.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 19, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Author! Author!	4
Washington Sidelgiances	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
Partner in the Home	6
The Home Forum	8
Upward and Onward (With Portuguese Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Social Progress Conference	9
New Hampshire Letter	9
Shopping Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Sports Pages	11-12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Economics in Modern Business	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

How Does Deal On Neutrality Affect 1940?

Washington cheerier — Even the White House —Onus on G. O. P.?— Roosevelt vindicated?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—The final decision about neutrality has greatly cleared the Washington air. Indeed, acerbities and backbiting have been reduced to a minimum in the outcome, and while stern tussles are still in prospect during the remaining weeks of Congress, the particularly supercharged air of the last fortnight has now blown away.

The tension which has grown increasingly brittle during recent weeks has relaxed. The new atmosphere is noticeable everywhere, and even at the White House where—in outward seeming—depression should reign because the President has experienced a setback. However, although Mr. Roosevelt had been given pessimistic reports by his legislative leaders on Monday, and was looking forward to a dismal session in the White House last night, his press conference yesterday afternoon was unusually jocular.

The fact of the matter is that the President believes that his manipulation of the neutrality issue has prevented complete defeat, and he expects victory in the long run—a victory which he will hail as doubly sweet because deferred, and because it may come into existence early in the mystic year 1940. The opposition, on the other hand, says: "So far, so good," and refuses to agree that the President may ultimately turn the tables. Sufficient unto the day are the laurels thereof, they say, and the happy prospect of adjournment is just around the corner.

Mixed in the neutrality decision, of course, was a large share of politics. The situation is paradoxical. On the one hand—as other stories in this newspaper indicate—the President is taking the attitude that he is grievously handicapped in the conduct of foreign relations for the next few months by failure of Congress to act on neutrality. On the other hand the Chief Executive has a great deal of authority which he will continue to apply to the situation.

G. O. P.'s Position

The bridge betwen these two seemingly contradictory situations is this: While the President's sincerity in feling he has been handicapped by the Senatorial attitude need not be questioned, nevertheless he takes political satisfaction in fastening the onus of responsibility on the Senate, and in particular on the Republican leadership. The odd situation is that several Republican Senators, plus nearly all the Party's leadership

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

President Calm On Arms Defeat; No Public Plea

Hopes for no crisis in Europe until Congress can take up neutrality in 1940.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—With complete dignity and firmness on both sides, President Roosevelt and the Senate leadership have declined to recede from their respective positions on proposed changes in the foreign policy law, so from now until next January, at least, the Executive must operate under provisions which the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull declare will weaken the world leadership of the United States.

Surveying the situation today—after conferring with President Roosevelt who remained in his study in the White House — Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, said:

"From the time Congress adjourns until it reconvenes in January, the President will pray as never before in all his life that there will be no crisis in Europe. That sums up the situation."

At the same time, Mr. Early disavowed for the President any intention of carrying the issue aggressively to the people, either on his transcontinental trip or through the radio. Rather, he said:

"The Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, with Senator Borah concurring, have told the country that the responsibility for not acting on neutrality legislation at this session is theirs as a body.

No Retreat for President

"Then in his statement, the President told the country that neither he nor Secretary Hull had in any way retreated from their firm belief that the passage of this legislation at this session would go a long way toward strengthening the efforts of the American Government to preserve peace in case of crisis."

If a serious crisis should break out, Mr. Early said that the President would be forced to call a Special Session of Congress at once. The impact of such a session, in the early formative days of a crisis—observers are pointing out—might have a tremendous effect.

After discussing the situation for nearly three hours in the White House last night, an eight-man group issued two succinct but fully explanatory statements just before midnight. The first:

Senator Barkley said: "The consensus of opinion on the part of those members of the Senate present was that no action on neutrality legislation can be obtained in the Senate at the present session and that a majority of the Senate would concur in this view."

Senator McNary expressed the same belief. They agreed that a majority of the Senate would consider neutrality legislation at the beginning of the next session.

Puts Burden on Senate

The second statement:

"The President and the Secretary of State maintained the definite position that failure by the Senate to take action now would weaken the leadership of the United States in exercising its potent influence in the cause of preserving peace among other nations in the event of a new crisis in Europe between now and next January.

By these two statements, several important facts are made clear:

First that the Senate leadership, Democratic and Republican alike, accepts full responsibility for averting a decision on a foreign policy law until after next January. If any serious crisis develops in the meantime, if it is really evident that the United States has been handicapped by present failure to act, responsibility will lie in only one place: upon the Senate leadership. Since this responsibility may involve the gravest issues of peace and war, it is readily seen how weighty a burden the Senate leadership shouldered last night.

Serves Notice to Europe

Second, although this decision is a major setback for President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, they have made the most of their positions by the amicable, thorough White House meeting and the clear statements. They have attempted to indicate to possible peace-breakers that American foreign policy is not sunk in chaos and disagreement, but that an honest difference of opinion has been bridged as well as may be. While it cannot be concealed that the outcome is to some degree a "vote of no confidence" in the Administration, nevertheless the way is open to ultimate change, and peace-breakers have been warned

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

How Europe Sees Neutrality Action

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's decision to abandon his fight for neutrality law revision in the present session of Congress caused disapointment in London and was labeled a defeat for him in the press of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

British officials professed to be little surprised, and at the London Foreign Office it was said, "We had been advised to expect that the President would not force the issue at present."

"We have always taken the view that this is none of our business," said one British official, "but there is no sense in professing that we have no interest in United States neutrality legislation."

Fascist newspapers said the President had had to surrender to "the isolationists" and saw in Washington developments evidence that the "American parties are against the President."

Berlin afternoon newspapers attacked President Roosevelt in headlines and one drew the conclusion that he had suffered "a new political failure."

Vandenberg's Plan For Parley Faces State Department

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked the State Department today for an opinion on a resolution by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, urging a conference of Nine-Power Pact nations to consider Japan's military campaign in China and recommend "appropriate action."

The resolution also would request the State Department to give Japan a six-month notice of abrogation of a 1911 treaty of amity and commerce.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee, said the Department might report simultaneously on this proposition and his own bill to authorize an embargo on United States exports to any violator of the Nine-Power Pact, in which each signer pledges respect of China's territorial integrity.

Secretary Cordell Hull has been asked by the Senate Committee to say whether the embargo legislation would violate the 1911 treaty.

Gov. Olson, Loser in Assembly, Seeks One-House Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Gov. Culbert L. Olson has initiated a campaign for a unicameral Legislature to be voted on at California's 1940 election.

The Governor announced his stand at a mass meeting arranged to greet him on establishing his "summer capitol" here, on return from his first legislative battle as Governor—a battle which he says he lost to "conservative and reactionary" control in both houses.

In publicizing his intention, he becomes one of the principal political figures to champion a cause which so far has found success only in Nebraska.

Battle Postponed

Governor Olson, as State Senator from this county in 1934-38, had been outspoken in favor of the unicameral form, but during his gubernatorial campaign, his strategists thought it wiser for him to be quiet on an unripe issue which might have alienated support in rural areas under the impression that they would lose power by the change.

Now, with Governor Olson "sadder and wiser" from his first tussle with the customary two-house form, his supporters believe the time is politically at hand to place the proposal on the next ballot.

Chief of the objectives claimed for the innovation is the simplification of responsibility for law-making. Governor Olson's supporters contend that many Assemblymen entered office "on his coat-tails" last November and then reversed their positions.

New Deal Wanted

Governor Olson holds that the California electorate wants a complete "new deal," but that it has been thwarted by weaknesses of the two-house system.

Although no detailed bill has been drawn up for petitioners, the chief executive has indicated that a feature will be a professionally-paid but smaller group; a maximum of $1,200 is now given to each of the 80 Assemblymen and 40 Senators, regardless of how long they serve.

Mr. Olson's adherents assert the democratic process was cut short in the recent session because underpaid Representatives could not afford to stay in Sacramento longer. As it was they worked almost a month without pay, having exceeded the time limit for which there was money.

Observers expect greater resistance in California than in Nebraska. The latter State does not have the sharp contrasts of urban-rural contention found here, whereas California, a larger and more populous State, also includes more diverse interests.

Correspondence Classes Offered Town Officials

ALBANY, N. Y., (AP)—Village and city officials soon will be able to take "correspondence" courses on how to run their public offices.

Albert L. Hall, Supervisor of the State Education Department's public service training program, said July 18 direct mail courses to supplement periodic class sessions will be the "next step" in broadening the program begun last year. Mr. Hall said nearly 18,000 office holders attended classes dealing with the problems of their work last year. They included 13,958 volunteer firemen, who were taught newest methods of fire-fighting.

Inciting Armed Forces Hit by Senate Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House July 18 a bill making it a criminal offense to incite members of the armed forces to disobey laws and regulations. Conviction would bring a fine up to $1,000 or imprisonment up to two years.

In recommending the legislation, the Naval Affairs Committee said that literature, "apparently emanating from Communist organizations," had been distributed in increasing quantities in recent years among members of the Government's armed forces.

Neutrality Off This Session By Agreement With President

(Continued from Page 1)

not to assume too much from the outcome.

The immediate issue did not directly concern the merits of proposed changes in the Neutrality Law, but merely the feasibility of action within the next few weeks. The major difference of opinion concerned the imminence of a European crisis. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, with all the force and information at their command, explained the possibility of a grave crisis. The Senate leaders, probably joined by Vice-President Garner, expressed some skepticism.

They had noted the regular passage or averting of various European crises. The President could not convince them that the present danger is any graver than that in the past, and they were prepared to take their chances.

Borah Not Under Hitler

One version of the conference, coming from likely sources, had it that the President and Senator Borah had a sharp interchange. The President had stated repeatedly, it is said, that responsibility must rest on the Senate.

"Of course the responsibility must rest upon the Senate, Mr. President," Senator Borah is quoted as replying, "We are a coordinate branch of the Legislative Department, and we have not yet acted. We are not under Hitler yet, and until we are the Senate will continue to fulfil its responsibility."

Leaving the White House, Senator McNary described the outcome as "perfect." Secretary Hull, looking very serious, said: "We have plenty of trouble to look for, both in Europe and Asia."

No Choice for President

The specific hurdle confronting the Senate leaders was how to get the issue of neutrality before the Senate. The vote against action in the Foreign Relations Committee, though only 12 to 11 for postponement, could not be changed without a shift in position by one member, and no member seemed likely to change.

With the Committee standing pat, the only way to get a neutrality measure to the Senate floor would be a discharge motion from the floor. Such a motion is very rare in the Senate, and a poll taken by leaders indicated that it could not hope to obtain a majority.

Many more Senators would vote against discharging the Committee of consideration of the bill than would vote against the bill itself. There is great hesitation in overriding a committee. Therefore an absolute blockade faced the conferees:

No way to get the measure out on the floor. Convinced of this fact—and its discussion occupied a large part of the evening—the President had no recourse than to concede temporary defeat. He was evidently unwilling to try any alternative or compromise bill, which might have given the Committee a chance to change its mind.

Present at last night's long, unusual, but especially democratic and friendly meeting, were the President and Secretary of State, the Vice-President, Senators Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Key Pittman of Nevada for the Majority, and Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, and William E. Borah of Idaho for the Minority. They conferred in the President's oval study, quite informally in Washington summer dress, with refreshments.

Keeps Garner Up

Vice-President Garner was kept up long past his usual bedtime of 9 o'clock. But when he left the White House at 11:30, he was beaming broadly. Whether his satisfaction was just simply Garner good-spirits, or reflected a victory over the President, or simply was the prospect of early adjournment—or a mixture of all—is difficult to say.

In any event, adjournment is now brought within plain sight. Another two weeks, or perhaps a bit more, will see the departure of the first session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, a session that has included many setbacks for the President—temporary, at least—and a few victories. If the present score is adverse, because of the defeat on neutrality, it may also be said that the score in January—when Congress makes a foreign policy law the first order of its business—may be reversed. Moreover, if the President and Secretary Hull are proved to have been right in their urgent desire for action now, Mr. Roosevelt would go into 1940 with his prestige substantially enhanced, and Congress would be in the doghouse.

So, while the immediate outcome is that the President's unrestrained conduct of foreign relations has been curbed and vetoed by Congress, it is too soon to pass anything but tentative judgment on the result. In any event, both sides maintained their positions with force and dignity. Vituperation and abuse were missing. The basic American governmental principle of checks and balances is working, and smoothly.

A Problem in Transportation

Wide World

The Rev. William Fetler of Latvia and Eleven of His Family

The Rev. Mr. Fetler is in the market for a secondhand bus for use as a family car while the family is in America to attend the Baptist Conference at Atlanta, Ga. Pictured in New York they are, front row, left to right: Joseph, Jacky, Peter, David, Andrew, and Betty. Back row: The Rev. Mr. Fetler, Mrs. Fetler, Lydia, John, Paul, Philip, and Daniel.

This Family Wants 14-Passenger Car

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Wanted:—A 14-passenger "family" car.

The seeker is the Rev. William Fetler, Pastor of the largest Baptist congregation in Latvia.

The minister has spent the nine days since his arrival in this country seeking a second-hand bus to transport him, his wife and 12 of their 13 children to the Baptist World Congress opening Saturday in Atlanta, Ga.

"We have 80 pieces of baggage," explained Daniel, the oldest son, who said they were looking for a $300 or $400 bus similar to one in which they toured Europe.

Pastor Fetler said he received ony $40 a month for his missionary activities, and that his children, ranging in age from 5 to 24, were largely self-supporting through public family band concerts. All play musical instruments.

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

outside Congress, supports Mr. Roosevelt on this issue. Therefore the party has been placed in a weak position, gambling—as Mr. Roosevelt sees it—on the chance that a war crisis will not take place.

Not So Dejected

Actually, what has been done is to avoid a vote—to turn the legislative back on the possibility of a decision, either for or against the President's program. Mr. Roosevelt takes the line that this is a serious omission. But there are signs that he is not nearly so dejected as his statements would indicate. He has put political responsibility on his bi-party opponents. He still has abundant powers in foreign relations. And in the long view, his maneuver may mean vindication for himself and a serious blow to the Republicans as 1940 looms ahead. Indeed, the decision the Republican leaders took was one of utmost gravity. It may have turned the tide—one way or another—for the 1940 elections.

At the same time, whatever the politics of the situation, the atmosphere is undeniably cheerier. The President is satisfied with his maneuver; the congressional opposition thinks it has done well; and everybody is delighted at the prospect of adjournment.

One sign of the brighter times came as Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, was leaving the White House Conference. He turned to the Republicans and said, substantially in these words:

"Well, boys, you've had your way in the neutrality fight. How about doing a little horse-trading? How about helping me out with the lending bill?"

N. C. College Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The new building of the Textile School of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, to be opened this fall, will be one of the most modern buildings of its kind in the United States, according to school officials.

President Assails Farm Bloc On Amendments in Wage Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—President Roosevelt has accused leading farm organizations of sanctioning unconscionably low wages for 2,000,000 poorest paid industrial workers in their proposed amendments to the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

Farm labor is already exempt under the law but certain farm organizations, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation have been urging extension of wage-hour exemptions to those who clean, pack, grade, or prepare fresh fruits and vegetables. Anything which increases processors costs, they argue, is taken out of the farmer through a lower price for his product.

Last month this group exerted sufficient pressure to head off House action on Administration-sponsored amendments to the Wage-Hour Law which clarified the scope of the law but did not exempt the borderline groups dealing with farm products off the farm.

Proposed Amendments

Main features of the simplifying amendments, recommended by Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, are exemption from hour provisions of all employees receiving a monthly salary of $200 and up; exemption for telephone operators in small country exchanges from wage-hour provisions; make special provisions for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, protect the innocent purchaser of goods made in violation of the Act, and allow suits against corporations in the States where they are doing business.

These amendments have been lying dormant for two months now, with the Administration taking the position it would rather have no amendments than run the risk of throwing the year-old Act open to wholesale attack and change. The United States Chamber of Commerce is one group that is ready to support an attack on the act if the chance is offered.

The farm groups meantime have worked up their own amendments, had them introduced by Representative Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina who claims to have the backing of the anti-Adminstration Rules Committee.

President Hints Veto

Now the President has stepped into the picture with a hint that he might veto the Barden amendments should they be passed. While he has not read the amendments, he said he believed from what he had been told, that they would, in effect, pick out the lowest and poorest paid employees of industry and lift them out of the act.

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Mr. Andrews have both attacked the farm lobby for its attempts to change the wage-hour law. "I should think congressional representatives of farm sections would resent being used as a front to deprive thousands of industrial workers of their right to earn 25 cents an hour," declared Mrs. Norton. "If the day has come when a well-paid lobby in Washington can control the House of Representatives—the public should know it."

Administrator Andrews has leveled his attacks specifically at the Agricultural Producers' Labor Committee which he charges is a "legislative front" for the Associated Farmers of California, "notorious labor-busting outfit of the West Coast which is largely financed by the Chamber of Commerce of California."

"Most of the Agricultural Producers Labor Committee are not farmers in the usual sense at all," Mr. Andrews charges. "Most of them participate in the operation of packing or canning plants for which their vegetable ranches or fruit orchards covering hundreds of acres, are feeders. Their operations are just as thoroughly industrialized as an automobile factory, but they are not going to be held accountable for any of their acts or for any of the intolerable conditions they create, if they can help it."

After hearing the President's position, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, ranking Rules Committee member, modified his threat to tie up further business in the House until the Barden amendments were considered. If their backers would consult with the President and find out just what amendments he would agree to, "then we could adopt those and stop the controversy," he said.

Mr. Cox still considers the Barden bill of "first importance," however.

"A terrible thing has been done in this country by the administration of the wage-hour law," he declared. "Down my way it is ruining some of the industries."

Wilson Appointed As Housing Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—The appointment of William Wilson, prominent New York architect and consulting engineer, to succeed Alfred Rheinstein as head of the Department of Housing and Buildings was made by Mayor La Guardia today.

Mr. Wilson, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Architects and other national and international professional bodies, has a background that embraces many branches of architectural and building work. He has served as adviser to the State Board of Housing on low-rent and slum clearance projects and has been consultant for the Triborough Bridge Authority, the New York World's Fair, the Marine Parkway Authority, the Henry Hudson Parkway Authority and the East River Drive, and as an architectural engineer supervised the building in Japan of a group of college buildings, hospitals, churches, and dwellings for the American Church Mission.

He also has been associated in architectural work with the American and Morgan wings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and with the restoration of New York City Hall.

Rockefeller Gives Key to Success In Labor Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Amicable relations between capital and labor is a two-sided proposition based upon integrity and efforts by both to understand the other fellow's viewpoint, in the opinion of Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of Rockefeller Center, Inc.

"It has always been the purpose of our family to combine integrity and competition and to make an effort to understand the other fellow's point of view," Mr. Rockefeller told an assemblage of workers at a craftsmanship meeting held to do honor to workers on the thirteenth Rockefeller Center building here yesterday. Twenty two certificates of superior craftsmanship and gold buttons were presented to skilled mechanics by Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller recalled that there had been no serious labor disputes between Rockefeller Center, Inc., and the many unions whose members had been employed on the 13 buildings of the big Rockefeller Center project.

"The co-operation and understanding of you workers has been tremendously appreciated by my father and by all of us," he added.

John J. Brennan, Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council, another speaker, gave much of the credit for the amicable relations between the Rockefeller organization and the unions as due to the owners of the properties who, he declared, had not employed "chiselling" contractors or sub-contractors to do the construction work.

The unions found no difficulty in co-operating with the Rockefellers, he added, since the latter met without hesitation the standards of hours, wages and conditions fair to labor.

Texas University Opens Institute Of Latin-America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Strengthening of the "Good Neighbor Policy is reflected here in the recent announcement of the opening of a Latin-American Institute at the University of Texas, Austin. Thirty-three courses will present all sides of the Policy with a view toward a clearer understanding of the problems and possibilities of relationships between Latin American countries and the United States.

"Texas is a bridge between North America and Latin America, both geographically and culturally," points out the National Geographic Society in commenting on the announcement. "The principal highways and railways, and some of the airways which string the Americas together, enter the United States through Texas. About half of the 1,423,000 Mexicans in the United States make their home in the Lone Star State; one-fourth of the total are concentrated in twelve southeastern counties.

"The longest international frontier that any State has is the 1,300-mile boundary between Texas and Mexico. It is, moreover, a variable river boundary that brings up international complications every time heavy floods shift the course of the shallow Rio Grande. Water rights for irrigation on both sides of the boundary river are another problem that Texas and Mexico have in common."

Funnels Stellar Light

Device Weighs 75 Tons

Huge instrument in McDonald Observatory, Texas, designed to pierce the mysteries of space more accurately than any efforts to date. Despite its great weight it is so delicately balanced that a small motor turns it. Inset—Prof. Gerard P. Kuiper.

FCC Expected to Modify International Radio Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The Federal Communications Commission is expected to modify, but not to abolish its controversial rule requiring an international broadcast service reflecting American culture and promoting international goodwill.

At the conclusion of three days of open hearings here, the Commission appeared willing to phrase its ruling so as to make it a guidepost rather than a mandatory ruling, open to the charge that it might be converted to the purposes of censorship.

Should this action be taken, it would represent a willingness on the part of the Commission to recognize that the wording was drafted in unusually strong affirmative language. At the same time, it would emphasize the obvious conviction of the commissioners that private operators cannot be allowed to use the limited number of wavelengths in this medium which has an inevitably close relationship to the foreign policy of the nation, without any check whatsoever.

The new ruling, taking the place of that which was suspended last Friday, very likely will require that licensees shall render an international, as opposed to a domestic program service, and that it "shall be a service primarily designed to promote" or "will promote" international good will, understanding and co-operation. Both of these wordings were suggested by counsel for the Commission, in an effort to find a wording which would meet with a maximum of agreement from the various witnesses.

The hearings themselves resulted in considerable confusion. The Commission, through various members and counsel, consistently stood on one point:

The Communications Act, under which the FCC functions, requires that licenses be issued pursuant to "public interest, convenience and necessity." As applied to international broadcasting, the Commission believes that the public interest is to foster good will. Moreover, the Commission believes that no private interest should be permitted to broadcast self-censored and one-sided news or opinion—which would be at variance with public interest, and would amount to appropriating a public wavelength for improper and selfish purposes.

Representatives of the international broadcasting stations, on the other hand, with the exception of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, sought always to show that the present ruling might be abused by a future, if not the present membership of the Commission. For the most part, they believed that there should be no restriction of any kind, rejecting modified versions and even a version based on the wording of the Communications Act itself: that these stations should serve public interest, convenience and necessity.

Hundreds Lose N. Y. Fair Jobs In Necessary Economy Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—An economy drive was in high gear at the New York World's Fair today, following the dismissal of an estimated 500 to 600 employees yesterday and reports that before a week is out 1,000 to 2,500 more will be let go in the Fair Corporation's efforts to balance expenses against lagging gate receipts.

Among those dismissed was the entire corps of 250 college boys composing the grounds information service and their full complement of 36 officers. In abolishing this corps, which acted as guides for visitors, the corporation is expected to save $9,000 a week. The additional 250 to 350 persons reported dismissed were also from the Operations Department.

In line with the Fair Corporation's policy of giving out as little information regarding management affairs as it possibly can, Grover A. Whalen, Corporation Head, admitted that the dismissals were forced through the need for economy, but refused to tell how many persons had been discharged, how much money would be saved through the firing, whether salary reductions for undismissed workers would go into effect or if further dismissals were anticipated.

"The Fair Corporation is making a normal reduction in force, in line with its budget requirements," Mr. Whalen said. "The adjustment is entirely in accordance with experience gained during the operating period. The personnel of the Fair organization has reached a high degree of efficiency and the action taken today will in no way diminish this excellent service to the public."

The Information Corps will be replaced with skeleton forces in the information booths, while the fair police will act as guides and dispensers of information.

Attendance yesterday was placed at 163,442, of which 130,141 were paid admissions. This was about 35,000 higher than that on Monday and continues the very gradual rise shown during the past few days. At the same time, however, yesterday's attendance was still 100,000 under the number of daily admissions judged necessary for the Fair's financial success, according to original estimates.

Threats of War in Europe Keep Tourist Dollars Home

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Threats of war in Europe, said a Commerce Department expert today, are causing many Americans to spend their vacation money either at home or in South America.

August Maffry, Finance Division analyst of the Department, disclosed that tourist departures for Europe so far this year are about 38 per cent fewer than last year and departures for other parts of the globe also have fallen off, except for South America.

Figuring an over-all decline of 25 per cent in foreign travel of Americans, Mr. Maffry calculated that 1939 sailings will decline nearly 100,000 below the 370,267 total of last year. The European 1938 departures of 195,863 would be cut about 65,000.

West Indies Lose

Not all of Latin America is gaining from the change, Mr. Maffry added, because travel to the West Indies and Central America is slightly smaller this year.

Where do Americans like most to go?

Not counting such close places as Bermuda, Mr. Maffry lists England, France, and Germany, in that order.

In 1938, 52 per cent of Americans going to Europe visited England, for an average of 21 days; 49 per cent went to France for an average of 15 days, and 36 per cent stopped in Germany, averaging 29 days in the Reich. These figures include persons going for business or pleasure.

Games Aided Germany

The ranking of the three European countries, Mr. Maffry said, has been the same for many years, except in 1936 when the Olympic Games increased travel to Germany.

Mr. Maffry said the Government follows travel trends because dollars spent abroad by tourists are an important means by which foreigners get American money to buy American goods.

He estimated that last year the average tourist spent $586, ranging from average of $341 in nearby countries such as Canada, to $735 in Europe and $909 in South America and the Far East.

Altogether, he calculated Americans spent $183,000,000 abroad last year, while foreigners visiting here spent only $73,500,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Drexel brand
ALL-WAYS FRESH
NUTS AND CANDY
Look for these attractive 5 and 10-cent packages of fresh goodies wherever you go, coast to coast.
DREXEL SERVICE CO.
4134 West 26 Street, Chicago, Illinois

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
GIFTS
for All Occasions
Everything in Electrical Appliances and Supplies
Kelvinator and Gibson Refrigerators
Tel. ES. 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

Retail Clubs Hotels Restaurants
AIELLO BROTHERS
"One of the Largest Supply Houses"
FINE FOODS
Meats - Poultry
Fancy Fruits - Vegetables
"Where Quality Comes First"
Phone Mont. 2-6464
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

QUIET MAY
OIL HEATING SYSTEM
FOR INSTALLATION SERVICE FUEL OIL
Phone MO 3-0202
QUIET MAY BLONDEL CORPORATION
85 Walnut Street
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FLOWERS make life more lovely
-TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

YOUR PATRONAGE
of Monitor advertisers is doubly appreciated if mention of The Christian Science Monitor is made at time of purchase.

FLY
UNITED'S MAINLINERS
"Everywhere West"
Overnight to California and Pacific Northwest in Mainliner sleepers. Nine flights daily between New York and Chicago; 3 non-stops; shortest route. Call United, or travel bureaus, hotels. Offices in 33 principal cities.
Shortest, Fastest Fair to Fair
UNITED AIR LINES
Boston: Statler Office Bldg.
New York: 58 E. 42nd St.

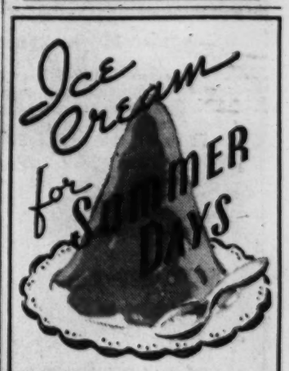
The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table
Chivers' Olde English Marmalade
POPULAR
ALL OVER THE WORLD
The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.
Chivers & Sons, Ltd. Histon, Cambs, Eng.
Chivers' Olde English Marmalade
H/203

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels. Colored edges.
Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
3633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

CAMP PEQUOT
ON GARDNER LAKE, COLCHESTER, CONN.
New-Distinctive-Unique
Spend your vacation in the Connecticut hills, six-hundred-acre tract, woods and trails—located on shore of beautiful Gardner Lake, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide. Canoes, boats, tennis, baseball, horseback riding — entertainment and dancing. Capable social director and hostess. Excellent cuisine. $22.50 per week. Send for booklet.
MILO LIGHT, Camp Pequot, Gardner Lake, Colchester, Conn., R. F. D. 4
N. Y. Office: 1619 Broadway. Tel. COL. 5-0173.

SHATTUCK & JONES
1850 Incorporated 1939
154 Atlantic Avenue
BOSTON—MASSACHUSETTS
Wholesale Fish Dealers
Purveyors to Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Schools

SAVINGS ARE SAFE in Beverly Hills
Savings accepted by MAIL
Invest in this community of fine homes where earnings start from the 1st (any month) on sums reaching us by the 10th.
4% is current dividend.
BEVERLY HILLS CALIFORNIA
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
9301 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD



made in delicious flavors by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

End to Grand Jury System Urged in Ontario Report

TORONTO, July 19 (CP) — Abolition of the grand jury system in Ontario is recommended in an interim report of F. H. Barlow, Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, made public yesterday by Attorney-General Gordon Conant.

Mr. Barlow, directed last December to make a survey of the administration of justice in the Province with a view to speeding litigation, shortening trials, simplifying procedure in criminal cases, and generally lessening the cost of justice, makes many recommendations toward these ends.

Retention of 12-man juries in criminal cases, with a provision that least half the jurors have continued their education beyond primary schools, is recommended.

For civil cases above the Division Courts, Mr. Barlow would reduce the number of jurors to six and put an onus of expense on the person seeking a jury in a civil action. In Division Court civil actions he would abolish juries.

A major inovation is proposed in civil cases—the pre-trial system. The pre-trial would be before a judge, preferably not more than two weeks before actual trial, and its purpose would be:

To examine the nature and status of pending litigation with a view to narrowing the issues; to provide for the admission of non-contested facts; to ascertain the need of actual trial, with the ultimate purpose of obtaining cheaper and faster justice; to aid in the negotiation of settlements where settlements would best serve the litigants' interests.

The report confines the recommendation for the pre-trial system to the sittings of the Supreme Court, jury and non-jury, at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor, and also the County Court sittings in Toronto.

Curved Roman Wall Puzzles Chester Diggers as to Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, England—Tracing of a considerable length of Roman wall dating from the early centuries of the Christian era, when the Romans occupied the city of Chester, is described in the latest report of the Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Society. The excavation work has been directed by Prof. Robert Newstead, Curator of the Society.

About 40 yards of a straight wall running east and west has been traced, but a puzzling feature is a massive curved wall 24 inches thick, which is bonded to it on the south side. A tracing for 50 feet shows that the curve had a radius of 80 feet. There have also been found four walls radiating inwards from the curved wall. One of these after 18 feet ended in a large slab, 70x34x11 inches in size, which looked as if it might have been a threshold. The next one, after about 19 feet, ended in a floor. In the southwestern portion of the site is a series of rooms Little pottery was found, but a few coins vary from the time of Nero (B. C. 207) to Constans (A. D. 337).

As Chester was a Roman fortress, it is improbable that the curved building was a theater, states the report. The remains seem to show that it was completely destroyed at some date difficult to determine. No dateable objects were found apart from the coins. Other objects found were three brooches, a small bell, and the bronze handle of a mirror.

After 12 Years People Will Know Just What a Hickory Handle Can Be

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—After 12 long years the Nation's makers, distributors, and users of hickory handles are about to agree on what is a hickory handle.

Until 1927 a hickory handle was a national mystery, technically speaking.

During the intervening years the Federal Trade Commission has played a hands-off role in the handle situation. Right now it's only a neutral arbiter in the efforts of those interested to agree on a set of standards.

The Commission wants it understood that it has no regulatory powers over the industry. If a manufacturer turns out a handle that's too long, the Commission can't force him to whack off an inch.

The hickory handle situation, however, appears to have been getting a little out of hand. Also, the industry announced, it wants to conserve hickory.

It appointed a standing committee, which has worked out a set of standards right down to the last bird peck.

If approved throughout the industry, there will be but one set of grades for both long and short handles. The number of grades will be reduced from 11 to eight—which is supposed to save a lot of hickory.

Just to show how deeply the committee has gone into the situation, here are the admissible defects allowed in one grade:

"One or two bird pecks or tight, sound knots, the sum of whose average diameters does not exceed one fourth of an inch, in the eye end or the first 3rd of the grasp end."

Salesmen Demand $25 Minimum Pay In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Commercial travelers of Saskatchewan want a minimum wage, which would pay first-year salesmen $25 per week and experienced ones, with a year or more experience, $35 per week.

At a recent sitting of the Provincial Minimum Wage Board, representatives of commercial organizations declared that they now barely make a living on commissions and would greatly benefit by being placed under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act.

J. T. Berrington, Regina, representing Saskatchewan salesmen, said that the general idea of large amounts of money being made by salesmen was based on salaries paid 20 years ago. At that time the traveler was "a preferred position" man, making good wages. Today, however, difficult times have brought about numerous cases which left men in a serious plight, especially under the "commission only" system.

Lions' Officer Gets High Cuban Honor

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Cuba for the third time has bestowed its Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes upon an officer of Lions International in acknowledgment of assistance given the Republic's needy.

President Walter F. Dexter of Sacramento, Calif., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the latest to receive the decoration. Presentation was made July 18 at the opening of the service organization's 23rd annual convention.

Melvin Jones of Chicago, founder of Lions International and its Secretary-General, reported 15,000 new members admitted the past year with indications that this year's convention would be the organization's largest.

"Fairest"
RATES PREVAIL at these outstanding NEW YORK HOTELS
Featuring Superior Service at MODERATE RENTALS, Near Rapid Transit Lines direct to Fair Grounds

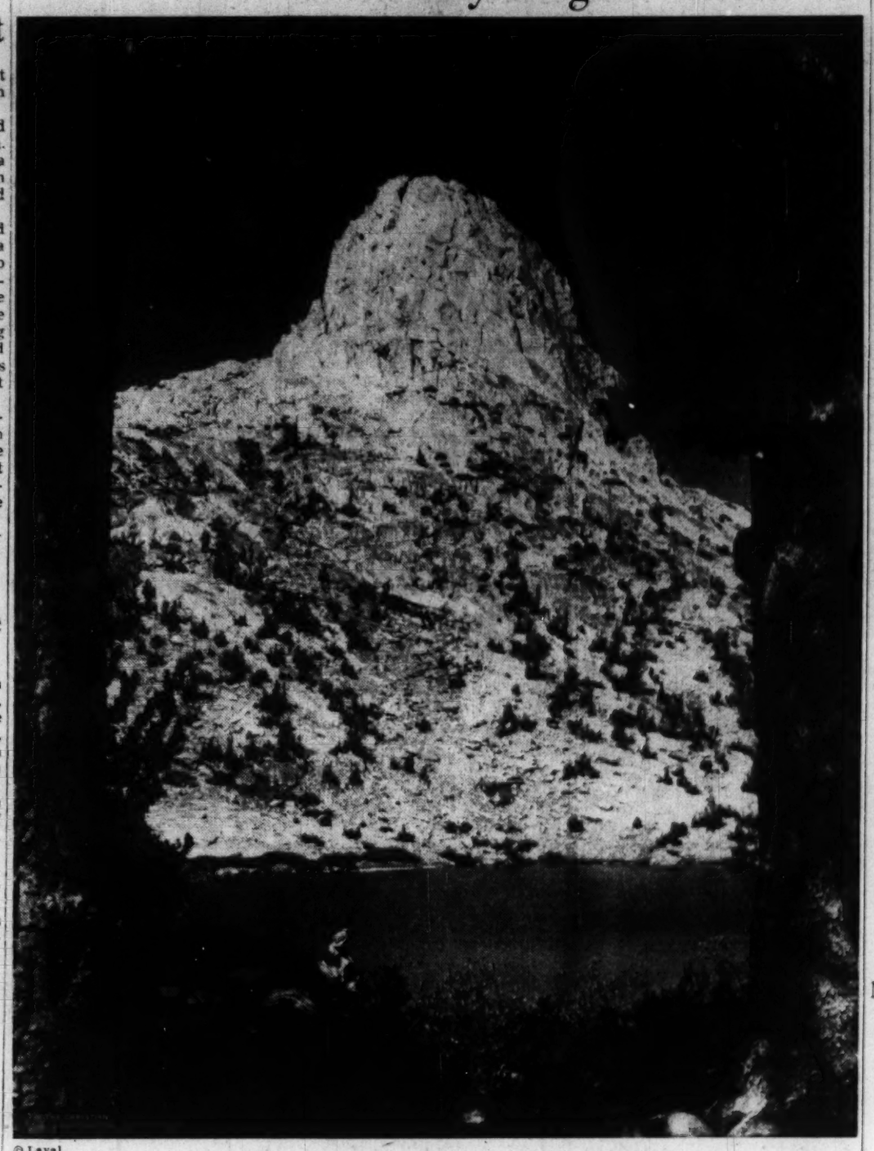
Hotel LA SALLE
30 East 60th Street
ON THE EAST SIDE
In the city's social center, just around the corner from Third Church.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $4.00
2 ROOM SUITES from $6.00

Hotel GRAMERCY PARK
52 Gramercy Park North
IN OLD NEW YORK
A beautiful 16-story hotel overlooking the quiet restfulness of New York's only private park.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $4.00
2 ROOM SUITES from $6.00

Hotel ROBERT FULTON
228 West 71st Street
JUST OFF THE DRIVE
A choice residential neighborhood only a short walk from Second Church.
SINGLE with BATH from . . . $2.50
DOUBLE with BATH from . . . $3.00
SUITES FOR 3 OR MORE $1.50 per person

★
Above HOTELS have RESTAURANTS with FAMOUS CUISINE at POPULAR PRICES.
WRITE DIRECT FOR BOOKLETS

Here Beauty Reigns



© Laval

Proposed Link in National Park System

Here in a setting of scenic splendor is Fin Dome with one of the 580 mountain lakes included in the proposed King's Canyon National Park in California. Acquisition of the area for a park has been approved by the House of Representatives which also voted a ban on power and irrigation developments within the Park. The Park will include an area of 454,000 acres.

House Bans Power Plan in Proposed Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Another victory for conservationists was checked up yesterday when the House of Representatives, passing a bill to establish King's Canyon Wilderness National Park in the High Sierras of California, eliminated a provision allowing irrigation and power developments within the park boundaries.

Over protests of Representative Compton I. White (D) of Idaho against "this sentimental scheme to keep people from utilizing the natural resources of this country," the House eliminated a Committee amendment that had aroused nature lovers in all parts of the country. Mr. White is sponsor of a move to use the waters of scenic Yellowstone Lake to irrigate farm lands in his home State of Idaho.

The conservationists had on their side testimony from reclamation officials and Army engineers advising against irrigation and power developments within the area.

Awaits Senate Action

The bill establishing the new 454,000-acre park has yet to be acted on by the Senate.

The California delegation in the House was sharply divided on the proposal to establish the park. Leading the opposition, Representative Harry L. Englebright presented the case of 20 California Water Users' Associations which over a period of years have been using the water resources of the area to be covered by the National Park. Mr. Englebright's motion to recommit the bill was turned down by the House 205 to 140. Six California Representatives voted for recommittal and 12 against it.

The new park would absorb General Grant National Park and would take in additional land from the Sierra and Sequoia National Forests. In the area are many peaks with an elevation of more than 14,000 feet, imposing canyons and many mountain lakes.

The campaign to establish a national park in the area has gone on for a period of some 20 years. The California Legislature this year passed a resolution opposing establishment.

National Park Inquiry

Independence of the National Park system from selfish interests, commercial or political, is being defended by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his debate with Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, that has led the Senate to investigate the management of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park under Superintendent J. Ross Eakin.

Senator McKellar, who has long been gunning for Mr. Eakin, sponsored the resolution. Mr. Eakin's Administration has been stoutly defended by Mr. Ickes.

Senator McKellar has demanded Mr. Eakin's removal on the grounds that he is a West Virginia Republican who has evaded civil service regulations to appoint Republicans to his force.

The Senate Public Lands Committee is to make the investigation and report to the next session of Congress.

Airplane Silencer on the Way

LIEGE, Belgium, July 19 (AP)—A "soft-speaker" airplane motor muffler was described today to the French Association for the Advancement of Science.

The new silencer was described by Jean Bosquet, an engineer for the Liege Cockerill Motor Works, as "just exactly the opposite of a radio loud-speaker." Its effect, he said, is to tone down ear-splitting acoustic power by reducing the frequency of sounds blasted out by the motor cylinders.

The silencer as described, however, would still leave the noise of the propeller, which engineers so far have been unable to eliminate.

M. Bosquet said the silencer was expected to have a marked effect on the construction of commercial passenger aircraft by eliminating much of the extra material now used to soundproof cabins for passenger comfort.

The "soft-speaker," M. Bosquet said, is even built like an inverted loud-speaker, with the big end of the "speaker" cone attached to the motor exhaust.

M. Bosquet described the invention to the sixty-third annual congress of the French Association, meeting here in connection with the Belgian National Exposition.

Of All Things . . . !

Speedy Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGMAN, Kan.—Clyde Cessna, who 25 years ago surprised the farmers of Kansas by piloting a plane he had made himself, is also an enterprising farmer. In Canton township he has a large wheat farm.

His threshing outfit is rubber shod and he can answer hurry up calls at 30 miles an hour on country highways. Tractor, 32-inch separator, gasoline tank, supply truck, cook shack and three semi-trailer bundle trucks are on rubber tires. The outfit is moved over the highway in train style.

Relief for Two

CARBONDALE, Pa. (AP)—A transient, accosting Mayor William L. Monahan, complained about his soleless shoes.

The Mayor took him into City Hall, slipped off a pair of brand new brogans and said: "If they fit, they're yours."

They did, and the man walked out mumbling his thanks.

"They've been pinching me for three days," sighed the Mayor.

Their Paths Crossed

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—It sounds unbelievable, but Arthur de Meire, restaurant operator, vouched for this one:

A party of four stopped in to dine. Presently another quartet arrived. A woman in the second group looked over at the first and exclaimed, "Why, Grace!"

It developed that party No. 1 was en route from Minneapolis to Detroit to visit party No. 2 and—vice versa!

Meteor Misses

CLYDE, Kan. (AP)—Members of the Lester Hess family, near here, heard something shooting through the air. A meteorite, 13 inches in circumference had missed the house by inches, struck the radio aerial, grazed a porch and embedded itself in the ground several inches. They recovered it and found one side resembled granite; the other a house brick.

Flood Control Projects Set for August Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Representative Charles F. Risk (R) of Rhode Island said today hearings on proposed flood control work for the Seekonk and Blackstone Rivers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island would be held at Woonsocket, R. I., on Aug. 3.

He received a notice from Lieut. Col. J. S. Bragdon, district engineer at Providence, the hearings were preliminary to making a survey report to the War Department and Congress. A preliminary examination of the flood protection work has been completed.

Americanism Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—America owes its greatness to "manifold contributions made by men and women of different race, creed, and tongue," according to Luther B. Harr, City Treasurer, of Philadelphia. "To be a true American is difficult," Mr. Harr told Boy Scouts at Camp Delmont recently. "It requires intelligence, tolerance, generosity, courage, and strength."

Retired Officers Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed July 17 and sent to the White House a bill to permit retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to hold civil office in the United States. The measure extends to enlisted men and the retired officers of other service branches a privilege already held by Army officers.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME
IT'S COOL—FRESH FRUIT
PINEAPPLE ICE CREAM
Get Some Today from Your NaborHOOD Ice Cream Dealer
HOOD'S JULY SPECIAL

Behind the Headlines

World needs handshakes, not mere gestures, but kind that give promise of good will.

What the World Needs Is Friendly Handshakes Across the Sea

What the world needs is more and better handshakes. Not the kind exchanged by boxers just before a bout, but the kind that grip and cling and have behind them an assurance of continuing good will.

We have neglected to extend the handshake and develop it. It is only in its infancy, but it has made a lot of progress. Originally, it was less a gesture of good will than of self-defense. They say the first handshake ever exchanged was between two men who were uncertain about each other's intentions. Each grasped the right hand of the other to make sure he would not reach for his sword with it.

Even More Growth

If the modern handshake, with its wealth of kindliness and friendship, has grown from such an unpromising beginning, what may not be the possibilities of present and future development?

Is it too much to expect the employer will grasp the hand of the employee, not merely with a desire to prevent a strike, but actually to lay the basis for united effort toward mutual accomplishment?

And may not the laborer return the grip not only in gratitude for employment, but in a firm resolution to contribute to the common good of industry?

Handshakes will have to come to mean all that, if they are going to accomplish all they are meant to accomplish.

More Love Than Hate

It may seem difficult to shake hands with a government, but after all isn't it possible? Don't we do it when we pay taxes for public purposes, and doesn't the government do it when it provides justice and security and honest administration?

In spite of all the graft one reads about, there's still a lot of good government in operation. In spite of all the cruelty and tyranny that crowd the headlines, there's a thousand times more of humaneness and fair play that goes unsung.

Too often, when a city or a nation is well governed, the blessings are taken for granted and accepted as a matter of course. It is the isolated case of corruption and crime that gets the spotlight.

We are not living in a world of hate and violence, all evidence to this effect notwithstanding. Those around us are not scoundrels and criminals, but potential givers and receivers of the right kind of handshakes. It takes but a common touch to make this clear.

Humbled by Prayer

I have just come from spending a week end in a forest with several hundred men. Many sorts of men. As you looked at them, you saw men of world-wide fame, and many of lesser note. You saw men whose names are linked with vast fortunes, and others who are far from wealthy. You saw men who are listed among the great intellects, and others outstanding in the arts. On the whole it was a worldly gathering, according to the world's own standards.

One evening out of the darkness beyond the wide circle of leaping firelight came the voice of a famous singer. Even the blazing logs seemed to hush their crackling at the sound of his words. His song was "The Lord's Prayer." Suddenly all those mighty bank presidents, those powerful politicians, those generals and admirals, those industrial giants, those financial wizards, those professional paragons, those intellectual leaders, those artistic geniuses, were just themselves. No longer were they symbols of pride and power, brilliance and fame. They were just men, caught in spontaneous common homage to a recognized superior.

Healing Quality

After that, there was something different in the handshakes. You couldn't feel it in your hands, but you felt it in your heart.

Those handshakes had a quality that couldn't be conveyed by any muscular contraction. They had the quality it takes to heal the world's griefs and solve the world's problems. We must develop this kind of handshake, and keep it. And use it often.

Rex Miller

U. S. Plane Output Increasing Rapidly

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Within five years the United States will have a productive capacity in airplanes "equal to that of all the rest of the world combined," Clinton M. Hester, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, predicted in an address here July 18.

He based his prediction upon the "startling growth" in the manufacture and sale of light planes for private flying.

Speaking at a dinner for the students and faculty of Parks Aviation School, Mr. Hester said: "Ignoring military production, it is safe to predict an increase of 50 per cent in the manufacture and sale of private planes this year over 1938."

As for the commercial airlines, Mr. Hester said figures indicate they realized a profit of $500,000 for the first half of the year. He attributed the growth in patronage "solely to the tremendously increased safety records."

Washington Income Tax Bill Goes to President

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to impose an income tax on residents of the District of Columbia was sent to the White House July 18 for President Roosevelt's signature.

Members of Congress and others not actually "domiciled" here would be exempt from the tax. Rates were fixed from 1 to 3 per cent on incomes above the present Federal exemptions of $1,000 for single persons and $2,500 for heads of families.

EXPERIENCED LUMBERMAN

13 years diversified experience including all phases retail yard operation in lumber and building materials. Logging, manufacturing and wholesale selling New England lumber. Now conducting logging and pulpwood operations. Change desirable. Adaptable, dependable, personable; work harmoniously with others. Harmonious surroundings more important than remuneration.

Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND'S Headquarters In New York

When you come to New York be comfortable at The Commodore . . . just a few steps from your train . . . in the midst of Manhattan's attractions

. . . only a 5-cent ride direct to the World's Fair by express subway from The Commodore's lower lobby!

EXCELLENT MEALS AND FAMOUS BEVERAGES AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES . . AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANTS

2000 large, comfortable outside rooms, all with private bath from $4

"New York's Best Located Hotel"

Frank J. Graham, Pres.

Boston Office: Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Room 1159. Phone Hubbard 3860.

THE COMMODORE
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

ALL MILK looks pretty much alike. That makes the selection of milk difficult.

Nearly a century ago, Sheffield set out to take every question and doubt out of milk-buying. Through the years, the Sheffield 12-point plan of scientific protection has been achieved. It starts right at the farm, and guards Sheffield Milk all the way to you. True, you can't tell much about milk by appearance — but if it is Sheffield Milk you *know* it's as safe, rich and pure as Nature and science can produce.

TUNE IN Isabel Manning Hewson's "Morning Market Basket." Every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9:30 A.M. WEAF

SHEFFIELD FARMS

Three Books in Search of a Writer

Author! Author!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Carl Carmer is in that delightful state between books when he is not quite sure what he will tackle next. "The Hudson" (Farrar and Rinehart) has been successfully launched, following Mr. Carmer's appraisals of Alabama and of New York State. And Mr. Carmer is now going around pencil in hand ready for the moment when he can choose among three books which cry out to be written. One is a novel.

"Perhaps that will be next," says Mr. Carmer in a halting tone.

"No, maybe I will write another about a river," he offers.

Or again, Mr. Carmer may tackle another state, look into its odd little communities, read up on its history, and try to analyze what makes its people different from those in any other part of the country.

If the author determines on another state the chances are that it will be Indiana, Maine, or Michigan. He says that he has "heaps of invitations" to various states, although there is one that he has been urged to stay out of—New Jersey.

* * *

Mr. Carmer himself rather inclines toward Indiana, mainly because the friends who drop into his West Twelfth Street house in Manhattan ask, "Of all things, why Indiana?"

He has another reason too for his choice. It seems that among his invitations is a letter from a man who has been collecting material in Indiana for most of his 75 years. He has sent his notes to Mr. Carmer and the author says "they are good, really good."

While he makes up his mind

Carl Carmer

Mr. Carmer is taking a little tour up the Hudson with Margaret Bourke-White, acting as her guide for photographs in which a magazine is interested. Later he and Mrs. Carmer are going sailing on "a dude schooner" off the coast of Maine, having chartered it in company with DuBose and Dorothy Heyward and William Rose Benét. The Carmers will then finish up the summer in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Carmer will thus be incommunicado while the critics deal with "The Hudson." If the author were doing the criticisms on his own book, he remarked musingly the other day, he would note the previously unused material of state history, the wars between the tenant farmers and the manor lords. He would comment too on the efforts of those former manor lords to turn the Hudson into another Rhine.

* * *

Among the other facts the author has dug up about the romantic history of the Hudson is the feeling of folk who settled its banks that they had a beautiful river, "just as lovely as the Rhine if only it had castles and ruins." The castles were easy. They built those. Then, thought they, why not ruins? So they began to construct them, one remaining today "just as good a ruin as it ever was" according to Mr. Carmer.

While the lords and ladies were drifting on the river in the moonlight regarding their ruins and meditating on the transitoriness of human things there came in 1766 the tenant farmer revolt led by William Prendergast, which is the author's favorite story in his book.

After Prendergast had led his army to the Battery and put fear in the hearts of people there he was apprehended, brought to trial at Poughkeepsie Courthouse and defended by his Quaker wife, Mehitabel. Mehitabel's arguments did not avail and when the trial went against her husband she mounted a horse, rode 80 miles to the Battery, got a reprieve from the governor and rode the 80 miles back again in three days. Later she obtained a full pardon for her husband.

Somehow Mr. Carmer is sure that Maine and Michigan and Indiana will be full of similarly good stories. Yes, he thinks a state will come next, although there is another river he wants to write about, and the novel—yes, the novel is really quite compelling.

Marjorie Shuler

Poll of Two Counties in Indiana To Guide National Poll in 1940

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—St. Joseph and Marshall Counties, Indiana, were designated by the Census Bureau today as the two most typical American counties.

Because they are typical, a force of about 160 Government canvassers will invade them Aug. 15 and ask their residents the questions which will be put to the rest of the country in the decennial population census next spring.

Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, said the two counties were chosen because they comprised a "representative urban and rural area of the country" and because together they presented a "good cross section of industry, agriculture, trade and the professions."

Marshall County is predominantly rural, but St. Joseph County contains the cities of South Bend and Mishawaka. The latter's 29,000 citizens were said to typify small-town residents.

How the questions will differ from the 1930 census has not been divulged, but the 1940 interrogators are expected to have new questions on ownership and value of homes, occupations, length of unemployment and wages.

The purpose of the test census is to enable officials to learn the best technique for asking questions in the national poll next spring.

Jerald Ryan, census expert, will go to South Bend soon with six inspectors to hire and train 154 local canvassers.

The two test counties contain about 185,00 persons and cover 901 square miles.

Officials also pointed out that Marshall and St. Joseph Counties were near the center of the nation's population.

Washington Sideglances

A matter of international pronunciation—Geysers fail to co-operate with publicity writers—'Dog's life' at the White House—Magnolia, Ark., fails in bid for Nation's capital.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Eek: Proposal to name a town for Spanish refugees in the south of France "Ickes" after the energetic Secretary of Interior makes one wonder how the French would pronounce it. Following precedent of Nimes, Arles, and other south of France cities, the pronunciation would undoubtedly be "Eek." Already, Secretary Ickes has stood a good deal of battering from American pronouncers. Some called it "Ikes," "Icks," or "Ick-ease." The preferred version can best be written "Ick-ess," although "Ick-iss" and "Ick-uss" come pretty close to it. But what can be done for the French? What can be done about "Eek"? Perhaps, by accenting the "e"—"Ick-es" the French could be taught to say: "Eeek-ais" but maybe it would be easier just to drop the whole thing.

Tricky Subjects: Publicity writers in the National Park Service should know better, but it seems they will take a chance.

Two weeks ago they wrote up a press release saying that two leading geysers of Yellowstone Park—Whirligig and Constant—had entered a dormant stage.

Scarcely was the ink dry on the release when Whirligig erupted. Then Constant followed suit.

After this, when Park Service officials write about geyser habits, they'll stick to Old Faithful.

Canine Elite: White House dogs—when there are any—get the lowest license numbers, but none had applied thus far for the new fiscal year. In years past White House pets have cut quite a figure. President Harding's "Laddie Boy" helped to popularize the airedale. Mrs. Coolidge's charm was enhanced by her two white collies. But the Roosevelts have had little time for dogs. The German shepherd and Scotch terrier they brought with them to the White House did not take kindly to the many strangers there and have long since been banished. Puppies received as gifts are usually presented to young sons of Roosevelt friends.

Incidentally, records show dogs of officialdom bear no more weighty names than most in private life. Presidential Secretary Steve Early's dog is "Pooch," J. Edgar Hoover's answers to "Scotty" and the retiring dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir Ronald Lindsay calls his "Jumbo."

Magnolia, Ark.: Congress has successfully untied the fiscal knot that kept the District of Columbia Government "flat broke" for two weeks. Now the seat of Government will not have to be moved to Magnolia, Ark.

Magnolia, as capital for the Nation, was suggested by Representative Wade Kitchens, who hails from there. In 1930 Magnolia had a population of 3,008.

Chief incentive offered by Representative Kitchens was elimination of the controverted $6,000,000 lump sum contributed by the Federal Government to the District of Columbia in lieu of taxes on Federal property. "And in Magnolia," boasted the Representative, "we have a beautiful home—not my own—that could be remodeled for a White House."

But his colleagues laughed at his proposal. Western Congressmen, they said, wouldn't agree to it because it would reduce the tidy sum they collect from Uncle Sam for traveling expense to and from Congress.

Toss-Up: Big city, small town and farm share even honors in President Roosevelt's cabinet at the present time. Secretaries Morgenthau, Perkins, and Hopkins were born in cities—New York, Boston, and Sioux City respectively. Secretary Woodring is a native of Elk City, Kansas; Secretary Murphy of Harbor Beach, Mich., and Secretary Farley of Grassy Point, N. Y. Secretary Hull, Ickes and Wallace were born in the country.

The new Secretary of the Navy, whoever he may be, will hold the balance of power.

French Accuse German Agents Of Silent War by Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Two recent events, the grave warning against foreign propaganda voiced by Premier Edouard Daladier in his speech at the closing session of the Chamber of Deputies and the request to leave the country served on Herr Otto Abetz, generally described in the French press as one of the chief agents of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, have served to focus public attention on the propaganda aspect of the silent war without actual fighting.

Herr Abetz, according to the information of the French press, combined the functions of a purveyor of information about France to Germany and of a propagandist for Germany in France. Married to a Frenchwoman, he enjoyed excellent contacts in those political, financial, and literary circles which have not yet given up hope of reaching an agreement with Germany. It is believed that during the crisis which led up to the Munich settlement last autumn his information helped to strengthen the German conviction that France would not fight. It is probably not a coincidence that his more or less enforced withdrawal from France (he was not formally expelled, but received an authoritative intimation that it would be advisable for him to quit France) coincided with a period of aggravated tension over Danzig.

Ostensibly Promoted Tourism

Inasmuch as formal charges were not preferred against Herr Abetz, his activities are a matter of rumor and speculation. L'Ordre, a strongly anti-German French newspaper, reports that Herr Abetz was nominally concerned with the promotion of German tourist travel in France, and adds:

"Under the cover of tourist promotion, one can do many things. One dispenses money and anti-Semitic sheets. One insidiously diffuses Nazi propaganda. One spreads false news, inspiring false panic or a false sense of security. And one imports spies, Gestapo agents of whom there are too many in Paris."

Premier Daladier had called the attention of the country to the dangers of foreign propaganda in strong terms when he said:

"We see a strangely active propaganda, the connection of which with foreign influences cannot be denied. This propaganda aims at undermining French unity and introducing a cleavage in the French front which is today the most efficacious guaranty of peace in Europe, through which intrigue and underground maneuvers might operate. This propaganda works through religious quarrels or racial prejudices, or through exploiting former grounds of rivalry between Great Britain and France, and so trying both to disunite the French and to break the solidarity of France and Great Britain. . . . We have been able to open an inquiry and to make investigations and we are convinced that an effort is being made to ensnare France in a network of ruse, espionage, and still worse."

80 Tons of Propaganda

M. Daladier's speech followed the announcement of the discovery of large quantities of German propaganda leaflets in several towns of northeastern France, such as Lille, Arras, and Dunkirk. The pamphlets generally asserted Germany's desire for peace and attacked Great Britain. Half a ton of books and pamphlets of this kind were found in the search of the house of an inspector of the port at Dunkirk named Gekesch, whose father was German, but whose mother is of French nationality.

The police at Arras arrested a man named Roger Crozy, in whose house they found 80 tons of propaganda leaflets. Similar leaflets have been discovered, written in the Polish language, among the Polish miners of the Province Pas-de-Calais. The principal distributing agency for this material is the Fichte-Bund, with headquarters in Hamburg.

The French authorities have also been concerned over German propagandist efforts in Alsace, with its mixed population and its exposed position on the frontier.

It is not only German propaganda that is feared and resented in France. There have been cases of Italian espionage and agitation.

Winant Reviews Progress at Geneva

New internationalism is term used in depicting Labor Organization's co-operative efforts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—"The new internationalism" is the title which John G. Winant, Director of the International Labor Office, in his report to the International Labor Conference, gives to the part which the International Labor Organization has played in the world in the last 20 years.

"The representation of Governments, employers, and workers in an international body has given internationalism a new meaning," he says. "The fact that meetings held under the auspices of the Organization include non-Government representatives has always been one of its great sources of strength. In certain of its aspects the Organization reaches across frontiers instead of emphasizing them. Perhaps more than any other body it speaks for the peoples of the world. The fact that many hundreds of thousands of men and women in all the continents of the world regard it as 'their' Organization is the most precious asset that any international institution can possess."

When the International Labor Conference met for the first time at Washington in 1919, immediately after the World War, it was using a new and untried instrument. The method of concluding international Conventions, not by the traditional diplomatic procedure, but by means of tripartite discussions between representatives of Governments, employers, and workers, was something entirely new. It was realized that this innovation gave the Organization its special character and unique value; but the full possibilities which it offered needed the experience of years for their development.

Rooted in Continents

Today, Mr. Winant adds, it is possible to see that a living organization has grown up with roots which reach far into the different continents and the different strata of society.

"While the Organization has constantly endeavored to deepen the foundations of its work by more thorough methods, it has also done much to widen its basis," he continues. "This is a matter which cannot be measured solely by the number of Member States. In this respect there have been both gains and losses. From the very outset in 1919, the Organization invited Germany and Austria to become Members.

"At times it has come near to assembling representatives of the whole world under one roof; but in the early years the U. S. S. R. and the United States of America were not among its Members, and of recent years, when these countries had assumed membership, first Germany, then Italy, and recently Japan ceased to take part in the work. But, although complete universality has never quite been achieved, year by year the delegates of some 50 States have met in what is sometimes called a world parliament of labor; have engaged in the give-and-take of committee work and debate; have pooled their knowledge, increased their own understanding, and learned to get on with one another and to see one another's problems.

Gain in Full Representation

"Another very important matter," Mr. Winant went on, "is the increase in the number of States which send complete delegations to the Conference, including employers' and workers' as well as Government delegates. This enables the Conference to present a more complete picture of all the elements of production in the various countries."

The closer contact which the Organization has now established with extra-European countries represents further progress toward real universality, Mr. Winant declares.

"At one time," he says, "the Organization was frequently criticized . . . for being too exclusively European in outlook. By way of remedying this position efforts were made to direct the work of the Conference toward subjects which were of concern to extra-European as well as to European countries, to ensure that the Office itself, in its research work, dealt more fully with their special conditions and problems, to increase the number of visits paid by the Director and other officials of the Office to America and Asia, and to extend the network of branch offices and correspondents of the Office in different countries."

Second American Session

"In this connection," the Director stresses, "the Santiago Conference of 1936 marked an epoch, and the success achieved by it has met with such universal acknowledgement that a second Labor Conference of American States is to take place in Havana this year on the invitation of the Cuban Government. That Conference will afford a further opportunity for the Governments, employers, and workers of the countries of America to consider together how to maximize the services which the Organization can render to their social development.

"Regional gatherings of this kind are of inestimable value, both as a means of keeping the work of the Organization in the closest contact with the changing problems of its members and as a means of making it a living reality instead of a mere abstraction in the minds of those whose problems it was created to solve."

The enlargement of the membership of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office so as to give representation to more countries, particularly extra-European countries, and the practice which has grown up of holding sessions of the Governing Body from time to time in the Capitals of different countries at the invitation of their Governments (e. g., in London in 1938 and in Oslo next autumn), have also done much to strengthen relations between the Organization and the Member States.

Winant Says Peace Means Less Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

Shorter working hours is one of the great additional benefits that will be assured to workers when nations will agree to a just and stable peace, according to John G. Winant, in his report as director of the International Labor Office.

Mr. Winant states that all the evidence points to the ultimate realization of such a measure. The attainment of the reduced work week, however, he adds, remains a permanent problem of social and economic policy.

In every country except Germany and Japan, his report states, real hourly wages have been maintained above the level of 1929.

World employment rise shown in I. L. O. study —Picture is brighter than last quarter.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Decreases in unemployment for the second quarter of 1939 compared with the same period last year are shown in 15 out of 20 countries for which figures of the International Labor office are available. Danzig, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the United States, Japan, and Rumania show decreases, and Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, and Hungary a small increase. No change is registered in Sweden.

Industrial employment increased in 15 out of 18 listed countries, which are France, Estonia, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the United States, and Yugoslavia. It has decreased in Australia, Latvia, and Canada.

On the whole, the decrease of unemployment has been small. The situation is a great improvement over that of three months ago when there was an increase in unemployment in nine out of the 23 countries, and a decrease in employment in six out of 20 countries.

The number of persons recorded as employed in Canada, France, Luxemburg, Switzerland, and the United States is still below the average figure for 1929. In Poland the figure is back to the 1929 level, while in the Netherlands it is 1.3 per cent higher.

Germany is shown as having 70,000 unemployed, a fall of 330,000 from last year's figure. The figures refer to its former territory and exclude persons in casual work, on public relief works and in labor camps. In the Free City of Danzig unemployment has fallen from 3,157 to 664. France had a fall of 3.3 per cent, United States 1.2 per cent. Great Britain registered a reduction of 287,000 persons.

Yarnell May Get Medal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate approved July 18 the award of a distinguished service medal to Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell for his "skill and devotion to duty" as Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet. The House has yet to act. Commander Yarnell, who will retire this summer, has supervised protection of American citizens and property in the Far East during the Sino-Japanese war.

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products

ABBOTTS

Ice Cream

Deluxe "A" Milk

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.

Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore

For Service, Evergreen 4461

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

SUMMER STORE HOURS: 9:30 TO 5

Two Block-Long Floors Filled with Wonderful Values

MID-SUMMER

Furniture Sale

—a long-established event, conducted by Strawbridge & Clothier for many, many years. Its original purpose was to make busier an ordinarily dull period for business. Its accomplishment: More Furniture is now sold in the city of Philadelphia during the period of this Mid-Summer Event than in any similar period of the year.

Furniture is Priced Exceedingly Low During This Period

Home makers who desire to improve their furnishings are able to do so at this time for substantially less than they must ordinarily pay. You can make arrangements during this Sale to expend any amount you have had in mind for the improvement of your home, and secure for this sum far better furnishings than such an amount would usually command.

The thousands of new homes which have found their way into the Philadelphia scene during the last year are an indication that you and your neighbors desire better living! They in turn have been an inspiration to us to reach out for finer quality in the Furniture that we have secured for this Event. You will find here at Sale prices Furniture that has been tastefully and skillfully designed; carefully made of good woods and beautifully finished.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—*Eighth and Ninth Floors*

Ford Mercury Lincoln Zephyr

Authorized Dealers

KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY

161 West Chelten Avenue PHILADELPHIA

The Store for Thrifty People—Entire Block—Market, 11th to 12th Streets, Philadelphia

Snellenburgs

Better Take Along a Pair of Real Walking Shoes! Here Are Two Models That Will Save You From Foot Weariness!

Suzanne and Barletta

Two of Many White Beauties From Our Collection of

Red Cross Shoes

$6.50 pair

Sold Only by Snellenburgs in Philadelphia

You'll walk in comfort as well as style when you wear these two scientifically built models. You'll be grateful for their wonderful support and fit, and delighted with their trim lines and distinctive detailing.

SNELLENBURGS Shoes, Red Cross Shoes Dept., First Floor, S. Bldg.

Marquetand's Candies

When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES. Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams

At our three stores

914 CHESTNUT STREET

3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

3630 NORTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance

JACOB N. SOKOHL

General Agent

The Midland Mutual Life Insurance Co. Columbus, Ohio

1600 Walnut St. Philadelphia

Phone Kin. 1797

The Vernon

Air-conditioned Free Parking

COOL DINING

SUNDAY DINNER . . 75c

WEEKDAY DINNER . . 65c

50 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown PHILADELPHIA

A PERMANENT WAVE

Carefully given with all the skill of an expert, will assure you of a Hairstyle, smart and practical, requiring minimum care.

Prices $5.00-$7.50

New fashionable Baby Haircut, $1

Finest workmanship guaranteed

MR. FRANK GITTLER

603 Franklin Trust Bldg. Spruce 6344 Philadelphia

WELL-DRESSED MEN

Find BETTER CLOTHES *Cost Less At*

MURRAY'S

621 EDGMONT AVENUE CHESTER, PA.

TOLLIN'S

Quality furniture since 1895

We furnished Mother's home, let us furnish yours.

615-17 EDGMONT AVENUE CHESTER, PA.

Read THE A.V.

(The Anti-Vivisection Magazine)

Your membership will help blot out the cruelties of vivisection. Know the facts.

Send for Sample Copy of Magazine and Free Literature

The American Anti Vivisection Society, Philadelphia

Membership $1.00 a year includes a subscription to The A. V.

3243 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEINBERG'S

CHESTER, PA.

For Women Who Prefer "BETTER THINGS"

Van Raalte Hosiery and Lingerie are exclusively here

DEWEES

1122-24 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

children's dress sale

$1.35

Values $1.95 to $4.95. Such fresh little dresses for sizes 1-16. Dimities, printed voiles, linens. Worthwhile investigating to put away for next year.

Children's Shop, Third Floor

SPEARE BROTHERS

Savings in VACATION WEAR

Shop at Chester's "Low Price Leaders." Save the Difference!

7TH AND EDGMONT AVE. CHESTER, PA.

Reich Tries to Quiet Unrest In Czech Areas by Radio Plea

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, July 19 (AP)—Dreams of resurrection of the old Czech Republic received new official discouragement today as George Havelka, Minister of Transportation of the Protectorate Government, urged his Czech co-nationals to adapt themselves to German aims rather than nourish "unfounded hopes."

Mr. Havelka spoke over the radio—in a nation-wide appeal—to combat a widespread whispering campaign which has accused the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate Government of failing to defend the rights of Czechs against Germans energetically enough.

Czech political circles interpreted Mr. Havelka's appeal to support the "realistically thinking" Protectorate Government as another attempt of Czech officials working under German authority to unite the population in co-operation with the Reich.

Co-operation was the first imperative demand the Reich made after liquidation of the Czechoslovak State and establishment of the Protectorate last March 15.

Anti-Semitism, one of the National Socialist mainstays in the Reich, is not general in the Protectorate although a number of synagogues have been burned.

Organizers of the movement are found chiefly among Czech Fascists.

A Prague decree of June 21 that Jews must register holdings in bonds, stocks, and real estate was followed July 18 by an ordinance that Jewish students no longer may attend either public or private German schools in the Protectorate.

Official efforts are being made to persuade Czechs and Germans to "forget the past."

Thus the German language newspaper Der Neue Tag demanded the renaming of such landmarks and streets as the Wilson and Masaryk railway stations and Foch and Hoover streets. The Czech paper Narodni Politika reported a special renaming committee had been chosen.

Another move is the razing of strong fortifications in the immediate neighborhood of Prague, which under the republic were known as the third defense line. Meanwhile, Czechs are mobilizing farm hands voluntarily for the harvesting period, after the National Socialist pattern.

U. S. Encourages Beneš

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Former President Beneš of Czechoslovakia asserted today on arriving from America that "public opinion in the United States makes me entirely optimistic" about the world situation.

Expressing pleasure with receptions given him there he added: "I am confident Czechoslovakia will one day shake off the shackles of Fascism and become free again."

Welsh Independents Call For Repeal of Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Passing of a resolution calling on the British Government to repeal conscription was an outstanding feature of meetings here recently of the Union of Welsh Independents which marked the tercentenary of the establishment of Independency in Wales.

Welsh Independents number more than 130,000 and have 1,000 churches and some 75,790 Sunday school pupils.

The resolution condemning conscription stated: "We, representatives of the Independent Churches of Wales, protest strongly against the action of the Government in putting conscription into force in Wales. We do so for political, national, educational, and Christian reasons. We believe strongly that it is an intolerable injustice to the dignity of human personality, to the effectiveness of our social life, and to the characteristics of our national life and the educational needs of our own people. Above all, upon the first principles of the Independent Churches, and the essential principles of the Gospel of Christ, we call upon the Government to repeal this law."

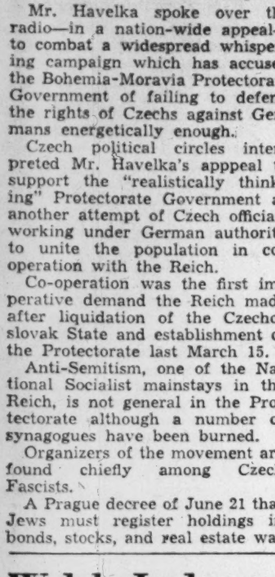
Puerto Rico to Get Army Air Station

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Authorization to acquire Punto Borinquen for an air base on the northeastern point of Puerto Rico as an initial step by the United States to establish a new defense front in the Atlantic was announced July 18.

Brig.-Gen. E. L. Daley, Commander of the United States Army's newly created Caribbean Department, said the new base, 75 miles from San Juan, would be constructed as a self-contained community with adequate structures to "insure facility of command and operation."

Lieut.-Col. Rudolph W. Riefkohl, Puerto Rican-born and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been designated constructing quartermaster in charge of the base for which $8,000,000 has been allotted this year.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
BOSTON



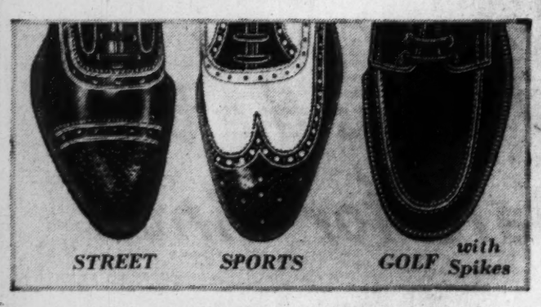
Our "Debbie" Beret
2.95

Black, navy, Boy blue, rust, moss green, scarlet, grey, green, rose, brown, wine. Or we will match to any color. Headsizes 21 to 23.
Street Floor

When in Boston be sure to drop in at Chandler's—one of Boston's most modern specialty stores for women — famous for style and quality for well over a century!

SEMI-ANNUAL Sale MEN'S FINE SHOES

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER



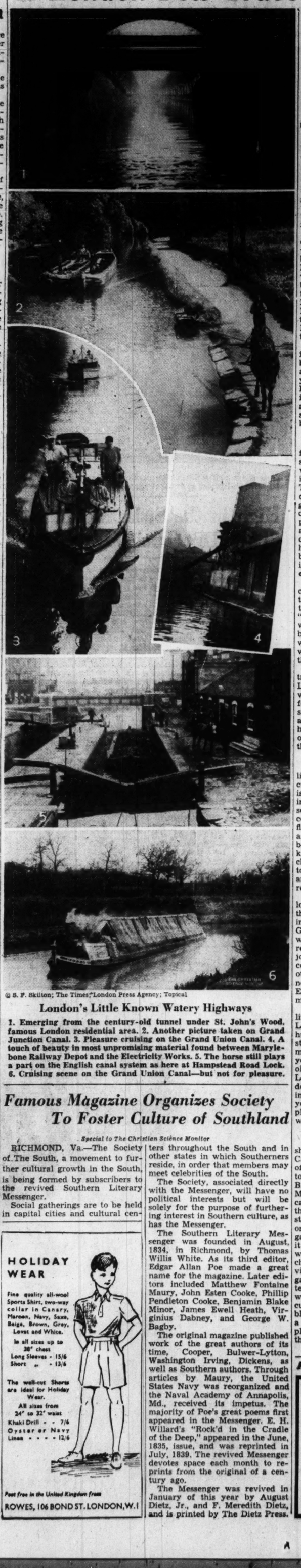
Most Custom Grade Styles
$9.95
a few models slightly higher

SHRINER SHOES (made in our own factory) $6.95 UP

*BOSTON, *NEW YORK, *BROOKLYN, *PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE (Sullivan Co.)
*Air Conditioned

Other Shops and Dealers from Coast to Coast

A London Few Travelers Know



The City's system of canals whispers of bygone days—when canals were the main commercial routes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If members of the newly-formed West London Motor-Cruising Club conduct any of their canal explorations city-ward, as I did recently, they will find themselves in a London that few people know. A drab, mysterious, backstage city, which rises out of a greenish-yellow fluid and sullenly turns its back toward travelers who steal upon it along this furtive route.

Here and there, this other London offers beauty—as in the cleft where the Grand Union Canal runs between two sections of the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, with trees and wondering animals to either hand. But, as you pass through crowded Paddington and Islington to City Road, Shoreditch, Mile End Road and Limehouse, the scene becomes more and more like a travesty of Venice seen through a piece of dirty glass.

Bridges are an oft-repeated feature of the landscape. Low bridges. Though not nearly so low as the behavior of some of those young London citizens who delighted to congregate upon them, in a former and less considerate age, for the purpose of aiming shafts of wit at boatmen passing beneath.

London Tunnel Life

Variation from the prospect of factory backs, warehouse wharves, street ends, tenement windows, wooden palings and stone walls, is afforded by a couple of tunnels. These take the student of London deeply into his subject. Above ground are shops, street-stalls, cinemas, traffic, and the teeming population, swirling and eddying about the place on its lawful occasions. Beneath is an eerie black hole, through which the canal boats bump their way, shrouded in the smoke of their oil-driven engines.

In the days before motor-driven canal craft were the vogue, boats that were not pulled through the tunnel by tugs or a chain were "legged" through by men (or women) lying at the bows on boards projecting overside. They walked, as it were, on the tunnel walls, and in that way propelled the boat along.

Journey's end, for the canal traveler bound east, is Limehouse, London's Chinatown. Time was when the police patrolled here in fours, sinister pig-tailed figures slunk through the river-side fog along the ill-lit streets. Now Limehouse is a highly respectable and orderly neighborhood—except in the movies detective stories.

Regent's Canal Dock

At Limehouse an unpretentious little archway leads out of "the cut"—a name by which the canal is known to all identified with it—into the Regent's Canal Dock, 11 square acres of water that become, at busy times, one mosaic floor of lighters, barges, steamers, and canal boats. Though it could be likened more properly to a kaleidoscope with a pattern changing constantly as the directors of labor wheedle craft in and out of position alongside boats ready to discharge.

When this job is done, the loaded craft are conjured out of the throng again, for departure into the Thames River and up the Grand Union Canal, 300 miles of waterway which link London directly to Birmingham—50 hours' journey by express boat—and connect at various points with other sections of the extensive network of canals that used to be England's main arteries of commerce.

The echoes of old England linger along the canal banks. In London they are drowned by the hum of the busy city and the nonstop thump of the engine in the modern style canal boats. But if you travel away from the metropolis—as members of the West London Motor-Cruising Club will do when they leave their moorings at Abbey Road, N. W. 10—you will find the scene in many places quite unchanged from what it was 100 years ago.

Grand Union Canal

A narrow, sinuous ribbon of shallow water, the Grand Union Canal shimmers through stretches of serene and lovely scenery up to the belching chimney stacks of Birmingham and the industrial Midlands. But no part of it is so calculated to impress itself upon the explorer's memory as the stretch that intermittently breaks onto, and disappears from, the gaze of London's general public, as it winds its unobtrusive old-time way through a London greatly changed since the original "navvies" (excavators of the "navigation" as the canal used to be termed) linked town to town by water, and so overcame the difficulties inherent in the "impossible" roads of the time. Theirs was a monumental labor, accomplished by muscle power and only the simplest of engineering tools.

R. M. S.

© S. P. Skilton; The Times; London Press Agency; Topical

London's Little Known Watery Highways

1. Emerging from the century-old tunnel under St. John's Wood, famous London residential area. 2. Another picture taken on Grand Junction Canal. 3. Pleasure cruising on the Grand Union Canal. 4. A touch of beauty in most unpromising material found between Marylebone Railway Depot and the Electricity Works. 5. The horse still plays a part on the English canal system as here at Hampstead Road Lock. 6. Cruising scene on the Grand Union Canal—but not for pleasure.

Famous Magazine Organizes Society To Foster Culture of Southland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Society of The South, a movement to further cultural growth in the South, is being formed by subscribers to the revived Southern Literary Messenger.

Social gatherings are to be held in capital cities and cultural centers throughout the South and in other states in which Southerners reside, in order that members may meet celebrities of the South.

The Society, associated directly with the Messenger, will have no political interests but will be solely for the purpose of furthering interest in Southern culture, as has the Messenger.

The Southern Literary Messenger was founded in August, 1834, in Richmond, by Thomas Willis White. As its third editor, Edgar Allan Poe made a great name for the magazine. Later editors included Matthew Fontaine Maury, John Esten Cooke, Phillip Pendleton Cooke, Benjamin Blake Minor, James Ewell Heath, Virginius Dabney, and George W. Bagby.

The original magazine published work of the great authors of its time, Cooper, Bulwer-Lytton, Washington Irving, Dickens, as well as Southern authors. Through articles by Maury, the United States Navy was reorganized and the Naval Academy of Annapolis, Md., received its impetus. The majority of Poe's great poems first appeared in the Messenger. E. H. Willard's "Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep," appeared in the June, 1835, issue, and was reprinted in July, 1839. The revived Messenger devotes space each month to reprints from the original of a century ago.

The Messenger was revived in January of this year by August Dietz, Jr., and F. Meredith Dietz, and is printed by The Dietz Press.

HOLIDAY WEAR

Fine quality all-wool Sports Shirt, two-way collar in Canary, Maroon, Navy, Saxe, Beige, Brown, Gray, Lovat and White.
In all sizes up to 38" chest
Long Sleeves - 15/6
Short " - 13/6

The well-cut Shorts are ideal for Holiday Wear.
All sizes from 24" to 32" waist
Khaki Drill - - 7/6
Oyster or Navy Linen - - - - 12/6

Post free in the United Kingdom from
ROWES, 106 BOND ST. LONDON, W.1

Witness Testifies To Red Activity In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—A Government witness who said he "feared reprisals," testified in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing yesterday he was expelled from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union (C. I. O.) in 1938 on charges arising from "my continual fighting of the Communist Party."

The witness, John Layton Leppold of San Francisco, said he did not know whether Bridges was a Communist.

Harry Bridges, Australia-born West Coast C. I. O. Director, is on trial at Angel Island in San Francisco Bay on a charge he should be deported as an undesirable alien.

Mr. Leppold said he had known Bridges since the 1934 waterfront tie-up.

Witness Questioned

In answer to a question, "Did Harry Bridges ever suggest you become a Communist," Mr. Leppold said, "Not in so many words, no sir."

"Once at a meeting (of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific) in the recreational center," he added, "a motion was made to plant a picket line in front of the German and Italian Consulates. An amendment was offered to include the Soviet Consulate and Communistic Party headquarters. Bridges attacked it as a red-baiting amendment and said only a ship owner's agent would make it."

Mr. Leppold said there existed on the San Francisco waterfront a "Communist group" that met in advance of Maritime Federation District Council meetings and determined policies for the affiliated waterfront unions.

He said he had been warned anonymously by telephone on June 6 "not to testify at the Bridges hearing."

Mr. Leppold said he had been "expelled from the union on charges of anti-union activities filed by a member of the Communist Party, charges brought about by my continual fighting of the Party in the union and other waterfront organizations."

Cross Examination

Defense Attorneys Aubrey Grossman and Richard Gladstein took only five minutes for cross-examination, developing that Mr. Leppold had been expelled after two trials before a union trial committee, and after a membership vote.

Raphael P. Bonham, naturalization official, said the Government had not decided whether to call six or eight witnesses under subpoena, and if these should not be called the Government testimony would conclude "early next week."

Defense attorneys have indicated their presentation probably would take a month.

The Government put one witness on the stand yesterday, and when he stepped down at noon it had no others and Trial Examiner James L. Landis adjourned the hearing until this morning.

Pay for Mail Carriers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House on July 17 approved and sent to the Senate a bill establishing the pay of mail carriers in the village delivery service at from $1,300 to $1,500. The present law provides three scales, $1,150, $1,250 and $1,350.

ROMANCE LIVES IN NOVA SCOTIA!

In romantic Acadia, lovely old-French Annapolis Royal, quaint Digby! Swim, ride, dance, play tennis, golf in this Summer Eden! Write now for copy of the low-cost *All-Expense Tours* booklet.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
405 Boylston Street, Boston
—or your nearest travel agent.

Polish Show Proves Horse Needed on Farm and in Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The big part that the horse still plays in Poland was stressed when, in the ancient and historic city of Lublin, some 100 miles south-east of Warsaw, the Third Annual Polish Horse Show opened. The Show was organized jointly by the Remount Department of the Polish Army, the Horse Breeders' Association, and the Lublin Agricultural Society.

Altogether 455 horses from all parts of Poland were entered for a three-day exhibition where they were grouped, not according to race but according to height, and then judged for their good points, some $18,000 being distributed in cash prizes. The Show was followed by a fair or sale, in which buyers from many parts of Poland and some abroad took a lively interest.

Horses are considered necessary here for the defense of the country; for in spite of the mechanization of military equipment, the horse is yet regarded as indispensable. Especially in a land of plains, as Poland is, does a mobile unit count. General Maxime Weygand, Former Chief of the French General Staff, responsible for the reorganization of the Polish Army in 1920, though he was strong for the mechanization, is reported as asserting that the motor can never replace the horse. France, according to the same authority, has 500,000 fewer horses than it had in 1914, while in the opinion of military authorities it should have 80,000 more.

But Poland is not in that position. Poles have been conscious of the need of the horse for the Army. Furthermore Poland is a land where agriculture is the chief occupation, and horses are necessary, since the motor has not yet reached the farm. Peasants want horses and not tractors.

Poland is estimated to possess 4,000,000 horses, more than any other country in Europe except Russia. It has enough for itself and enough to export, even to the United States. Last year it sent out some 7,000 saddle horses alone, and this year the number is expected to exceed that.

Though Poles have throughout their history been devoted to horses and famed for them, the World War left the country stripped of all stock worth having. The present development is therefore regarded as a remarkable achievement. It is in large part due to encouragement given breeders by the State. The Poles have developed a breed of their own—a saddle horse, which admirably serves the Army's needs, and the type is now standardized.

Crash of Mexican Flier Laid to Misplaced Rag

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the Air Safety Board said July 18 that a rag had been found in the carburetor air intake of the airplane in which Francisco Sarabia, Mexico's No. 1 airman, crashed fatally here June 7.

Carl B. Allen, a member of the Board, said an exhaustive inquiry, however, disclosed "absolutely no evidence of sabotage."

PHILADELPHIA'S CAPITOL

socially, commercially, politically, is the Bellevue. Here vital things happen, outstanding events are held—and important people stay. Reasonable rates.
Be sure to include historic Philadelphia in your itinerary.
Air-conditioned Restaurants
BELLEVUE STRATFORD
IN PHILADELPHIA
Claude H. Bennett, Gen. Mgr.

SPORT TOGS
Tropical Worsted or Gabardine
$12.50

Vacation Special!

HOWARD BREEZE-CLOTH SUITS

Coat and Trousers
$12.50
No Charge for Alterations

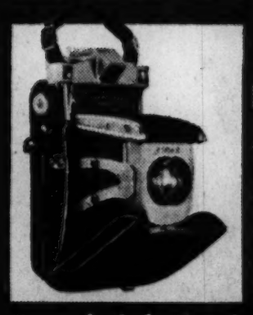
Made from a fabric that is especially loomed to keep you cool and well groomed. Single and double breasted models in plain colors and neat patterns. Hop aboard this vacation special today.

COOL TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
Coat and Trousers $16.50

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
Air Conditioned Stores

32 Conveniently Located Stores:
MANHATTAN • BRONX • BROOKLYN • JAMAICA
NEWARK • JERSEY CITY • PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON • PROVIDENCE • WORCESTER • SYRACUSE
CHICAGO • PITTSBURGH

A FAIR RATE for the FAIR!
$2.50 ROOM & BATH
(Only $3.50 for Double-Occupancy)
Convenient to Rapid Transit lines direct to WORLD'S FAIR. Full hotel service includes use of . . .
SWIMMING POOL
SOLARIUM and ROOF TERRACE
Radio in Every Room
MODERATELY-PRICED RESTAURANT
Hotel PARIS
Overlooking the Hudson River
97th ST. & WEST END AVE., NEW YORK CITY
A KNOTT Hotel • Riverside 9-3500



IT'S HERE . . . the "electric eye" Kodak that makes automatically correct exposures . . . and we're so proud of it, we hope all photo fans will come in for a demonstration. Kodak Anastigmat Special f.3.5 lens; 1/200-second shutter; advanced features—yet it's as easy to use as a Brownie. Price, $225. Trade-ins arranged; convenient terms. Ask to see Super Kodak Six-20.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th; 745 Fifth Avenue; 235 West 23rd Street; BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street; Hotel Statler; ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk; PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street; BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.; PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street; 117 S. 16th Street; WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N.W.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Home Behind the Work of a Journalist

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Serenity and Humor' Important Says Journalist's Wife

Home Partner to Foreign Correspondent Must Also Know How to Be Resourceful, Friendly, Adjustable

The Partner in the Home
Last of 13 Wednesday articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Been transferred again, honey," he announced as he hung up his hat.

Katherine McIntyre paused in hemming the last curtain, paused only a fraction of a second, then deliberately took the next stitch.

"Where to, Mack?" she asked quietly.

The thing is, she once told me with a laugh, you mustn't finish your curtains. Always when she had finished them, Mack's paper has sent him somewhere else, and the new living quarters never fitted the old curtains. That, however, is part of being married to a newspaperman, especially a foreign correspondent; and there are compensations, she added, her eyes dancing.

Their home today is a delightful suburban house with a garden. The curtains are finished, and the place has an air of comfort that does not suggest being "on the wing." But because it has been proved again and again that they can make new arrangements swiftly and go elsewhere, one knows that even this air of stability is not an attitude of fixity. They simply have learned to be at home where they are.

Support Is Essential

"And no matter how much you may wish to stay there," Katherine said with conviction, "when the word comes to move, you must actually like going. You must be delighted, somehow. There is nothing harder for a man than to feel that his wife does not support him in what he has to do."

Katherine has gone with her husband to both Europe and Asia. She has been off quickly on trips of varying lengths and duration. As is often the way in families of foreign correspondents, the children know what it is like suddenly to become boarders at a school and just as suddenly to leave again.

"One of the first things you have to learn," their mother mused, "is to be willing on occasion to leave them with others. It is one of the hardest, too. There are times when you should not uproot them for the rest of the school year, or take them where you are going—at least until you see how things are. Or again you must send them away to school because you are traveling too much for their good."

Adjustable and Friendly

The Partner in the Home of a Foreign Correspondent, then, while many of her experiences are common to home partners anywhere, has certain problems and joys peculiar to her social form of partnership.

"We wives, for example, all have to become adjustable to new places, new people, new ways," she explained, and into her eyes came a faraway look as if recapturing scenes of colorful years gone by. In some ways they would like to put down roots, building their own and their children's lives into neighborhood, city, and folkways; but this cannot be. The inevitable moving would be harder if they did, she knows.

"On the other hand, we enjoy the families of other foreign correspondents—one gets to know them everywhere one goes—members of diplomatic corps, and others." Among the adjustments, she listed picking out clothes for the new chapters of life, learning to buy the right things economically in a new country or foreign capital. Then there are home adjustments to get used to, like the servants of another country, and the cooking.

"It is so important for the wife to go with an open mind," she said earnestly. "Preconceived notions about a country or its people are such a handicap. You must watch to see the customs of the place, in order to fit in—for the sake of one's husband's work as well as for oneself and the children. You must learn not to be shy," she added. (I knew that she had to conquer this.) "And it is so important to have a friendly attitude toward everyone. This may seem obvious, but judging from what one sometimes sees among 'foreigners' living in a country where they work, it cannot be overemphasized."

Is there entertaining to do? Their entertaining today is very simple, even when their guests are famous persons. They have a rare way of collecting people that make an interesting symposium; and of placing the emphasis not upon food and setting (although both are adequate) but where they themselves like it to be—on a stimulating exchange of ideas and experiences. It is a technique I should say they have deliberately acquired, and they do it superbly.

"Entertaining? Yes, most wives have that," Katherine replied. In a land that is perhaps unfamiliar, living in a foreign colony where political adjustments are many and where social adjustments sometimes prove political, one must know what people to bring together, for their own and for her husband's sake. Living quarters are not always what one would wish. Sometimes, in countries where ration cards obtain, one cannot have the foods one would wish. "So I learned never to attempt anything you haven't the equipment to do easily," she said. "After that, things are not difficult, no matter whom you must entertain. Do what you are equipped to do, then forget it is your party and just enjoy it." People adjust themselves to the situation and have a good time together, she has found.

Becoming Resourceful

Toward her husband's work she has a few definite ideas. Always be willing to go places, is one essential. Adapt your interests to his—which in her case meant changing from literary reading to an eager interest in what is going on in the world. At the same time, develop your own resources: the home partner of a newspaperman may have great blocks of time on her hands in comparatively strange places. Again she may need to keep going for an indefinite period without any time to herself—when members of the Press are entertained by some foreign government, for example.

"Never ask him about business," she says, as indeed has many another partner in this series; but like the others, "Be ready to listen when he wants to talk about it," she adds. When he reads one of his articles to you, you must always like it at first (apologies to the male!) and introduce any critical remarks afterward. Some writers need uninterrupted quiet, as many a wife knows. Most newspapermen, on the contrary, can by long training write under almost any conditions. "In fact, Mack likes noise around while he works," she has discovered, "provided it is a cheerful noise and made by the rest of us living our individual lives."

Her Husband's Postscript

Mack's own analysis of his wife's partnership adds an illuminating postscript to this. "A creative worker needs the atmosphere of freedom more than actual freedom from the routine of the home," he says. "Before I was married I used to think family routine would handicap me severely; but a year or so ago when Katherine had to go away for three months, and I thought how free I would be to come and go, stay down town and write, eat meals at all hours; I found that I got less done than when I adjusted my plans to the regularity of the home and kept to a certain rhythm of routine as a framework for my work.

"Another thing ought to be passed along," he added. "By looking for opportunties to allow your wife to express her individuality, you win for yourself a more abundant life as well. You gain by learning to thrill with pleasure and pride and satisfaction at seeing your wife shine in a group, seeing her stand out not merely as your wife but as an individual. If you help her to be in every way a person more worth knowing, she will automatically be of more help to you," he said.

Her Parting Word

Serenity and humor—these are two qualities the Partner in the Home, any home, would do well to cultivate, is Katherine's parting word. "She must keep serene," she says. "A wife holds a place no other woman can hold in a man's life. He needs her serenity. And in most cases humor will throw things into perspective, and ease adjustments and situations. "The big thing to remember, if you are ever in a mess," she said, "is that six months from now you'll tell it all as a funny story."

M. J. T.

E. Meerkämper, Davos

A mountain farmhouse at Davos in the Swiss Canton of Graubünden. Notice the meat hanging from a pole next to the balcony.

This is a common sight in this part of Switzerland where many households still prefer to dry their own meat.

High in the Swiss Mountains They Dry Their Own Meat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berne, Switzerland

In the mountain valleys of the Canton of Graubünden one often sees large pieces of meat hanging outside the farmhouses to dry in the open air. These strips are known as "Bindenfleisch," a specialty of this canton, and are said to resemble the American "chipped beef."

Bindenfleisch, to be really good, must be prepared at an altitude of at least 3,000 feet, otherwise it is likely to be flabby. Even if made in the heights and sent down to the plains it is apt to lose part of its crispness in the damper air. To taste it at its very best it should be eaten in its native mountains.

Large quantities of it are, however, sent to the lowlands, and most towns like Zurich and Berne have restaurants, "Bündnerstuben" as they are called, that specialize in it. The meat itself is also frequently known as "Bündner-fleisch" instead of by its more correct name of Bindenfleisch.

"Binden" are strips of beef cut from the rump, and that is how it gets its name—Binden=strips, Fleisch=meat. Into these pieces of meat are rubbed pepper, salt, garlic, bayleaf, and other seasonings. I once had a peep at some of this meat that was in course of preparation in a Grisons kitchen. The housewife who showed it to me lifted the lid off a huge barrel standing in one corner to show the strips pressed closely down. They would remain in the barrel for ten days to let the seasoning be thoroughly absorbed, during which time the housewife would take off the lid and turn over the meat each day. She told me that at the end of that time she would hang the meat out in the air in the shade (for it must never be exposed to sun) and leave it there for two or three months. Bindenfleisch is always made in winter or late autumn because the air is then at its driest.

Although Bindenfleisch is made by all butchers, many households still prefer to make their own from their own particular family recipe.

The finished product is a deep red and is dry and crisp and very tasty. Cut into the thinnest of shreds and eaten with dark bread it is delicious. Because of its nourishing properties it is very popular for taking on mountain expeditions or on walking tours.

Through the Editor's Window

They Are Haying in Our Valley

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They are haying in our valley. Of all the rustic labors of farm and field, hay making seems to me one of the loveliest.

The wide vale stretches below me as I write. In the foreground are broad fields, dreamy in the late afternoon light. Beyond are scattered trees and hedgerows, like puffs of green smoke. Then rise the wooded hills to the horizon.

Two epochs of farming are represented in the haying that goes on, side by side, in our valley. On the huge modern farm whose owner raises beautiful race horses, the up-to-date tractors have been plying back and forth, round and round, knives felling the tall grass with unswerving precision. Where acres of lush green rippled in the breeze but two days ago, the fields today lie stripped, pale gold. The tractors have worked incessantly. No need to rest them during the heat of day under some great tree. There was the continuous sound of cutting, then a brief interim of prostrate grass drying in sun and wind. And today huge piles of scented hay were loaded upon trucks magically produced, and borne off to the long low stables for storage. When the cold settles deep, and the snow flies, rows of pretty high-stepping horses in their labeled stalls will be munching the fragrant largess of these now-golden fields.

* * *

On the little old-fashioned farm at the foot of our winding country road, the whole family have been out haying. The farmer himself, experienced, bent, wiry, with a mellow Yankee wit and a rural New England tang in his speech, has been out in the cooler hours of dawns and twilights, swinging his scythe in the tall grass under old orchard trees. A moment ago I was standing with them, ankle-deep in drying hay, as he and his wife and a daughter-in-law raked the last piles of fragrant grass together, and heaped it into the farm wagon a son drove over to them.

Now all the fields of our valley have bartered their waving tassels for brief gold. All I see but one—a triangular patch edged by dark green woodland lying part way up a further hill. But as I write, the sky turns to salmon streaked with silver and rose; and even yonder upland field shines in the sunset as golden as its harvested valley fellows.

* * *

Perhaps one's love of haying is not alone because of the rhythm and idyllic beauty. Perhaps it stems also from those childhood rides in triumph a-top a mammoth hay wagon so many years ago. One would be boosted up the grassy mountain height to sink deep into the scented sweetness of its summit. Slowly, slowly out of the field the royal progress would begin. Peering over the perilous edge one could see the horses far below. Along the lane we would drive, and then! the exciting entry into the huge barn, the yawning, raftered floor of the hayloft close enough to reach with small eager hands. Jake calls a low "Whoa!" and bravely one would slide down the glorious chute-the-chutes into his arms.

What a sweet gift is grass! Perhaps only those who have seen it disappear in dust and sand know its acreage as treasure. Clothing the earth it spreads a carpet on which to walk, and beyond which we may see our flowers. It fills meadow and roadside with rippling beauty. Each blade is a chaste, charming ribbon of green uplifted; and when in flower or seed each tiny plant is individual and exquisite in design.

We accept it without thought; or if we give it heed it is usually to think only upon the plot that surrounds our houses. But out across the hills and valleys it waves and ripples. Horses and cattle crop it. Countless little live things live in it and feed within its shelter. The meadow lark makes her nest in it, and from it launches her young upon a world into which in turn they pour their song.

Then, with high summer, the mowing machine wheels its graceful way through the tall loveliness cutting scented swathes. The pitchfork tosses it in the sunshine, the wide high-shouldered rake scoops it into heaps—and again the largess of gold-washed fields is gathered into barns.

An ancient harvesting, ancient and communal, is haying. Side by side it is done in old and new ways. With the old it is almost Biblical in beauty. But even with the most modern of methods it does not lose its essential simplicity born of frank dependence upon natural growth, sun, and rain, its rhythmic folk quality, and its dreamy fragrance.

A Wednesday Column

Taut Door Curtains

When making door curtains, which depend so much for their neatness upon their tautness, I make them about an inch shorter than the space between the rods. Then when ready to be put up, I put them on wet. This makes them stretch easier, and when dry the folds "stay put" better. This method requires rather heavy, round rods.

Mrs. C. A. N., Ohio

Sailor's Gal

Does He Own a Sailboat? Then You Must Know the Ropes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you've got a new swain who owns a sailboat! Of course, you're thrilled. You've never been sailing, but the pictures in the rotogravure sections are so romantic—white boats steadfast and serene floating through the moonlight. Naturally you're keen on setting out on your first voyage.

But it's only fair to warn you that there's a lot more to sailing—and being welcome on a sailboat—than the pictures seem to indicate. In the first place, you should know how to swim. Then there's the little matter of correct attire. The shop windows are aglow with bright colored outfits for cruising—but being useful on a sailboat isn't the same thing as cruising. To begin with, you get dirty. And spankin' new white slacks don't look the way they do in the store window after you've helped to hoist the mainsail. They don't look well, either, after you've rolled them up to the knee to keep from tripping on the wide trouser legs, or sprawled on your stomach on the deck to release a fouled mooring line. Get something navy blue if you want to stay reasonably presentable.

It's practically an unwritten law that shoes should have rubber soles. Even if a man thinks you're tops, he won't want you to tread with hard soles and heels on the deck he paints and cares for so tenderly. A bandanna or a beret will prevent your hair from blowing in your face, if you mind that. Dark glasses will keep you from squinting, but they will also make round white patches around your eyes if the rest of your face gets sunburned—so take your choice between squinting and looking like an owl.

But That Is Landlubberish

I wouldn't bother much with cosmetics on a sailboat. Anyway, primping on a boat is landlubberish. If your man has seen you decked out to go dancing, he knows you can look beautiful, and if he's a real sailor, he's more engrossed in the doings of the boat than in you.

As for your behavior, it's nice to learn a few nautical terms. A visitor to the "Queen Mary" may be forgiven for saying, "Maybe the dining room isn't on this floor," but you'll command more respect on a sailboat if you speak of cooking in the "galley" instead of the kitchen and "going below" instead of downstairs. It's just as easy to say the "bow" as the "front end" and the "main halyard" as "the rope that's tied on the big sail." It's more fun, too. I mean, you'll have a sense of belonging. And remember that a boat is never "it"—a boat is "she," whether she be a Grand Dame like the Normandie or a dainty little sailing dinghy.

As for Coiling the Lines

Until you know what you're doing, ask questions before you uncoil any lines (they were "ropes" on land), and more especially, before you coil any. After the sails have been hoisted, all good sailors coil the lines so that when the sails are to be lowered, there will be no knots and tangles to delay the process. You aren't very popular when you cause such delay, and it isn't difficult to learn the proper technic. You'd better not try to catch the mooring the first time you come back to the harbor, because it's one of the most elusive things in the world—particularly if you come up with a good deal of wind—and, unfortunately, you can't just put the boat into reverse if you don't make it the first time.

If you have to provide food for the expedition, provide FOOD. Big, man-sized sandwiches and fruit and cookies and milk—or whatever you like, only have lots of everything. The way victuals disappear on a boat with the wind in your face is simply stupendous, so you'd better save your delicate culinary attempts for a quiet evening at home.

Don't Mind the Clock

And, for goodness' sake, when you accept a sailing date, don't make any definite appointments for later in the day or the evening. Sailing should be a timeless pastime, and frequently the elements take things into their own hands to make it so. If the wind dies and you're miles from shore and either the boat hasn't an auxiliary motor or the Skipper scorns to use it, you can wonder all you want to about reaching a certain place by 8 o'clock. You won't get there.

There's something about sailing that's like nothing else in the world. You feel more as if you had wings than in an airplane. When you've once discovered the rapture, you view all landlubbers with pity. Moreover, the man in question seems different, too. If you approve of him on land, you're likely to find him even more attractive when you watch him put the boat through her paces.

B. F. H.

In Defense of Whortleberries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were at breakfast and daddy, from behind the newspaper, exclaimed, "Here's a recipe for whortleberry pie. It's years since I tasted whortleberry pie. Not since I was in the south of England years ago."

"Whortleberries!" ejaculated the young son. "Are they any relation to cackleberries? I read about cackleberries in a book about cowboys, and was I surprised to find out what they were!"

Then to the delight of both, mother said, "We shall have whortleberry pie for dinner tonight."

"Whortleberry pie here?"

"Why, surely."

"You can get whortleberries out here on the Pacific Coast? Here in Oregon?"

"Yes, I can. Just wait and see."

Inquiring, anticipant glances were shot at the pie as it made its appearance on the dinner table that evening. Yes, indeed, all the evidence, as witnessed by the rich, deep purple juice oozing through the knife slits in the top pastry, and in spots around the edges, pointed to the fact that it was whortleberry pie. Then when the knife dislodged generous wedges onto each plate, and eager forks sank into the succulent morsels, cries of chagrin rose from every side.

Good All the Same

"Gee, mom, this is just old huckleberry pie! Thought you said we were to have whortleberry pie. But it's good all the same."

"You are eating whortleberry pie. After you had all gone this morning I turned up the encyclopedia. I always knew whortleberries and huckleberries were double first cousins, if not the same. And this is what I discovered. The letter 'W' seems to be unoriginal, as in 'whole,' therefore we get 'hurtleberry,' which in America has become huckleberry. Whortleberries are known also as bilberries, blaeberries, blueberries, or mountain cranberries. Whortleberry is a low growing shrub found in woods, copses, and on heaths. The berries are dark blue. Huckleberry is a small branching shrub resembling in habit the English bilberry, to which it is closely allied and bearing a similar fruit."

And here is my recipe for Whortleberry or Huckleberry Pie:

Whortleberry Pie

For the crust sift together twice
3 cups flour
1 tablespoon fine sugar
1 teaspoon salt. Rub in
⅔ cup shortening and mix to a dough with
½ cup hot cream or milk. Work well and roll thin.
For the filling use
3 cups berries
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons flour, or two of quick tapioca. Serve with
Whipped cream to which
Powdered sugar has been added.

A. G. C.

Sportswear for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Fashion in men's wear may not be so swift and drastic as for women, but is in a constant state of flux. Here are some fresh features in sportswear.

A variation of the hunting waistcoat fastens with brass or bone buttons. Among a range of colors yellow and brown prove most popular. A sports coat, resembling a heavy tweed, is actually in cashmere and of light weight. With this model goes a navy blue woolen tie, to match jacket, and collar-attached shirt.

A new golfing jacket with leather on shoulders and zip-fastened pockets should appeal to men on the links. For tennis there is a novel open fabric wool shirt, with cuffs and collar of a fine, closely woven material. A green sweater is made of a mixture of wool and alpaca. The outstanding qualities are its weight, proof against wind, and resistance to rain.

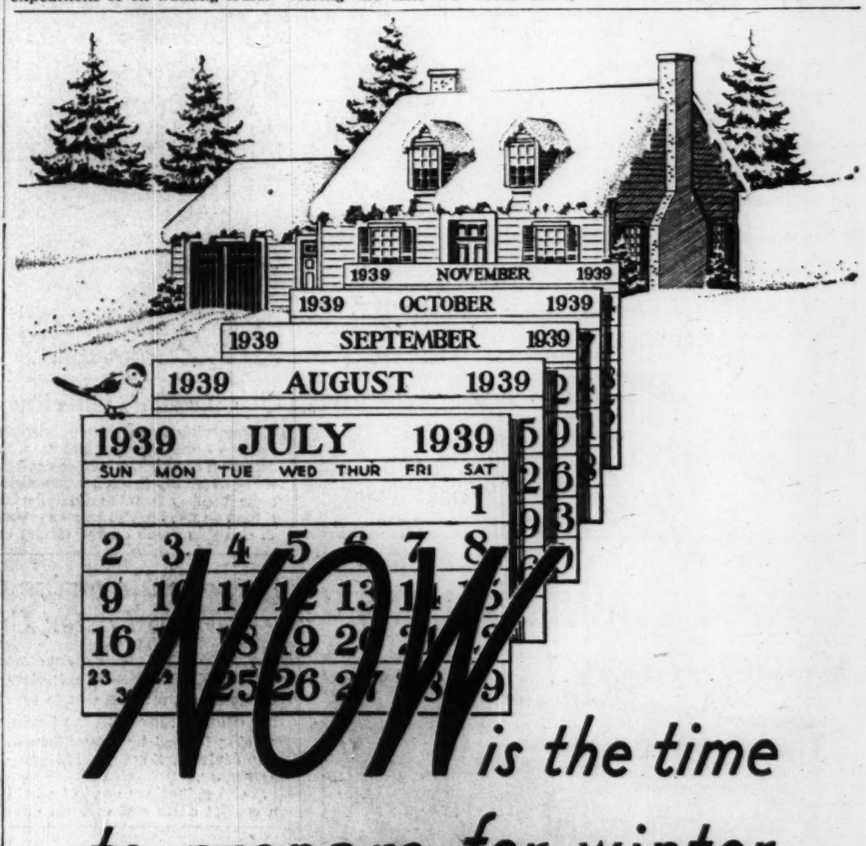
Beach wear becomes brighter and even startling. A vivid beach gown with Aztec designs gives the keynote. A sweat-smock, made of absorbent cotton, can be worn after a swim; and not only dries the body at once, but quickly dries itself. Then we have a beach jacket in terry toweling.

Rust-colored and blue linen trousers can be worn with white linen shirt or rust and white cotton and wool shirt; and an all-wool shirt in variation of the fish-net design in blue and white checks. A stitched lisle shirt accompanies rust pants of terry toweling.

Scarves and sandals look cheery and gay and tone with the rest of the outfit. Linen trousers may be worn with contrasting colors, such as white with green shirt and blue with bright yellow. A novelty takes the form of heavy woolen gloves with real sharkskin inserts. These are for yachtsmen and allow them to get a firm grip on the ropes.

MIRA HAIR NETS
30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand Made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Gray, White or Lavender. 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET COMPANY
1265 Broadway, New York City

MONARCH FRUITS
"GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 86 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon.



In a few more weeks summer will be over, and autumn—threshold of winter—will be with us. What of the long months of cold weather that follow? Then is the time that our home heating equipment must be at maximum efficiency to keep us comfortable—to make winter a season of good cheer.

Is your home heating plant adequate? Is it efficient? Is it economical in operation? If it is not all these, you can benefit by having a qualified heating expert put your heating plant in shape to meet any winter requirements.

Many such experts—one of them, probably, in your city—advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

Jews' Position in Germany; Refugees Foil Palestine Ban

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Moses Shertok, head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, said in an interview yesterday that the British Government knew that 2,300 Jewish immigrants had entered Palestine illegally in June. The number entering legally during the month was 1,000.

In addition, said Mr. Shertok, there was perhaps an occasional shipload of illegal immigrants of which the Government knew nothing.

Mr. Shertok is in London to confer with Zionist leaders as a result of the ban on Palestine immigration for six months, announced by the British Government, July 12. The ban was imposed because of the large scale on which illegal immigration was being carried out.

British Plan Assailed

He said the Jewish Agency preferred "legal" immigration but would rather have illegal immigration than the British plan for making Palestine an Arab-dominated State. The British plan, he said, encourages illegal immigration and the Government would find stopping it "utterly impossible."

Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald told the House of Commons that he would not withdraw the six-months ban. "I see no reason to suspend the instructions," he told a questioner.

Immigrant ships, well-informed sources said, have transferred immigrants to lighters outside the one-mile limit and then departed. When the lighters grounded on the beach, authorities could do nothing but hand over the occupants to the Jewish Agency to be absorbed in the population.

American Opinion

The President of the American Zionist Organization, Dr. Solomon Goldman of Chicago, stopped in London en route to Palestine and criticized what he called the "MacDonald policy."

"We plan a national Jewish home in Palestine and we in the United States will do everything possible to defeat this MacDonald policy," he said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The decree, recently signed by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister for the Interior, and Herr Rudolf Hess, Reichsführer Hitler's deputy, uniting all Jewish activities in one Reich Association is clearly not designed to help Jews in the Reich to find a new basis for work here. Jews, however, are being conscripted in some number for work connected with the Four-Year Plan, because of Germany's labor shortage. The aims of the decree are to do away with some of the alleged anomalies of the present situation, which allows, for example, some Jewish children to attend German State schools, and the Jewish poor to be a burden to the State.

The new Reich Association will have control of all Jewish emigration, Jewish education, and Jewish welfare organizations, but it is under the control of the Minister of the Interior, who can alter or reject any clause in its constitution likely to be disadvantageous to the Reich.

Emigration Fund

In order to stimulate emigration of Jews so "the removal of the last Jew from the Reich," the National Socialist aim as interpreted by the Völkischer Beobachter, may be realized as quickly as possible, the new Association is to create a fund. This fund will be raised from regular contributions of members, all German Jews in Greater Germany and all stateless Jews resident therein, and from special sums of money accruing to it on the emigration of Jewish families. The poorer Jew, it is expected, will thus be helped to emigrate more quickly than would otherwise be the case.

All Jewish children henceforth must be look after by the Association. They are to be educated in "private schools," established by the Association, elementary, secondary, university, and technical, in the proportion required, in so far as these institutions help on emigration, but fitting the young Jew for his new career. It is expected Jewish private schools now in existence will be dissolved, prior to decision by the Association as to the school accommodation required under the new decree.

Teaching staffs for new schools can be drawn from the Jewish teachers dismissed under previous decrees, and in receipt of State pensions. School attendance is compulsory and no teacher on pension has the right to refuse a post.

Responsible for Members

The Reich Association of Jews is made responsible for all hospital and charitable institutions for the Jewish community. In practice this community almost always has cared for its own people, so that available funds are being reduced by constant emigration of the wealthier elements, by State impositions, etc.

This new measure does not appear to alter the position of the Jews in the Reich, except to legalize what has been the real position for some time, to increase the financial burden of the richer Jew, and to define more carefully the "privileges," which the non-Aryan can enjoy within his own community.

The German press leaves no doubt the decree was issued simply and solely to make the Jews still more conscious of being unwelcome guests here so they would make every effort to get away as quickly as possible. But despite this, there is no evidence the National Socialists have taken steps to reduce the drastic tax payable by the departing Jew and thus release more money for the Emigration Fund for the poorer Jew.

U. S. Benefits Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed July 17 a bill extending the benefits of the United States Employees Compensation Act to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who are injured while performing active duty or engaged in authorized training.

'Symphonies Under the Stars' Begin

Otto Rothschild for Hollywood Bowl; © G. Maillard Kesslere

Making Music at Hollywood Bowl

(1) Orchestra in shell preparing to play. (2) Pierre Monteux, conductor. (3) Frederick Jagel, tenor in "Aida." (4) Lotte Lehmann, soprano. (5) Josef Hofmann, pianist. (6) Catherine Littlefield, dancer. (7) William Reed, one of pioneers of the Bowl idea

Refugee Transfer Plan Unworkable?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Refugee Transfer Agreement, signed last February between the German Government and the Inter-Governmental Committee, providing for the establishment of a corporation to oversee the details of Jewish migration from Germany, is under attack today as unworkable and as an unjustifiable aid to the economy of the Nazi Government by Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Chairman of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Declaring that the plan will increase German exports, be a continued drain on world Jewry, increase opposition to Jewish immigration abroad and that it may be changed at the whim of the German Government, Dr. Tenenbaum said that no Jewish refugee scheme could work until the question of where refugees may go was settled. He held that the only way to check the spread of anti-Semitism in the world was to stop it at its fountainhead in Germany and that the way to do this was not to negotiate with Germany, but to tighten the screws of the anti-Nazi boycott.

NYA Grants States $66,000,000 in '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Youth Administration announced allocation of $66,000,000 to State youth administrators to carry out the Administration's out-of-school work projects program for fiscal 1940.

The program employs young people on a part-time basis on projects which generally are locally sponsored.

The allocations were announced at a conference of administrators from the Atlantic seaboard states.

Among the allocations announced were:

Connecticut, $749,377; Maine, $741,180; Massachusetts, $1,931,322; New Hampshire, $257,840; New York City, $3,625,037; New York State, $2,811,000; Rhode Island, $358,456; Vermont, $158,405; Alabama, $1,462,200; Georgia, $1,657,160; North Carolina, $1,754,640; South Carolina, $980,892; Maryland, $804,210.

Pilgrimage Play to Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Revived for a sixteenth season, the Pilgrimage Play opens July 30 in its original hillside setting, sponsored again by a civic association.

Hollywood Bowl Hears American Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The Southern California Symphony Association arranging its 1939 series of "Symphonies Under the Stars" in Hollywood Bowl, announces that artists who are American-born or naturalized, or who have lived much in the United States, will take part; and that Albert Coates of London will have a turn at conducting. Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, directing the concerts of the opening week, is followed by Rudolph Ganz, who is followed by Mr. Coates; José Iturbi, André Kostelanetz, Werner Janssen, Artur Rodzinski, and Otto Klemperer.

By way of prelude this year, the opera "Aida" was presented, with Pietro Cimini conducting. The formal orchestral season opened on July 11, with Josef Hofmann, pianist, as soloist. After eight weeks of opera, ballet, and symphony, two performances of the opera "Turandot" are to be presented as a postlude. The opera repertory includes "Hansel and Gretel," conducted by Richard Hageman; "Merry Wives of Windsor," Richard Lert conducting; "Prince Igor," Vladimir Bakaleinikoff conducting, and "Turandot," directed by Carl Alwin. Soloists include Albert Spalding and Jascha Heifetz, violinists; Lily Pons and Miliza Korjus,coloratura sopranos; Dalies Frantz, pianist; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; and Lotte Lehmann, soprano.

The Littlefield Ballet appeared on July 18, and Albertina Rasch presents dances on Aug. 22. Irvin Talbot conducts for Mme. Littlefield and Henry Svedrofsky for Mme. Rasch. Incidental ballets for opera presentations are to be provided by Ada Broadbent, Adolph Bolm, and Theodore Kosloff.

The season gives jobs to 256 American artists, including 220 dancers, and chorus singers of Los Angeles. For other employment advantage, statuary of heroic size depicting the muses has been erected at the entrance to the Bowl, a product of the WPA Federal Art Project. Funds provided jointly by the Federal Government, the County of Los Angeles, and the Hollywood Bowl Association have been spent on improvement of picnic grounds and on construction of a garden, the scene of weekly breakfasts.

The 66-acre Bowl site was deeded to the County by its founders. The County has leased it for 99 years to the Bowl Association, a self-perpetuating, non-profit organization. From 1935, the Symphony Association, which sustains the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra has sponsored the regular eight-week summer schedule. The Association began the production of grand operas in costume with full scenic staging in 1936. An all steel soundcasting shell was erected in 1926, set on tracks, so that it may be removed for the staging of operas and other spectacles. On these occasions the orchestra plays from a pit in the front of the stage. Furthermore, trees set in boxes are moved in to form a "natural" background.

The Bowl, with 20,000 seating capacity, registers an average of 250,000 admissions each season.

Governor Who Hit Drinking Unshaken by Recall Threat

LANSING, Mich, July 19 (AP)—Unperturbed by scoffers and the threat of an attempt at recall, Michigan's venerable Governor, Luren D. Dickinson, prepared today to make a radio temperance speech and to "strike another blow" against liquor. His speech was scheduled for delivery tonight over a Michigan network.

The Governor was indignant recently upon his return from the National Conference of Governors in New York State where he said he observed much "high life" and was shocked by seeing many women and girls drinking.

Michigan has invited the Governors to hold the annual conference here next year, at picturesque and historic Mackinac Island, but Mr. Dickinson said he was not optimistic about the result. "I've probably scared them out now," he declared.

Mr. Dickinson, said he had seen drinking at Michigan political gatherings, but that it was "a different kind."

"I haven't been around much at night at the conventions," he added.

Although Mr. Dickinson was Lieutenant Governor seven times before he became Governor upon the passing on of Frank D. Fitzgerald last winter, his main occupation has been farming. He has been a dry leader and church worker many years.

The recall threat was made by John B. Corliss, Jr., of Detroit, a former member of the State Legislature and like Mr. Dickinson a Republican.

Mr. Corliss said the recall movement would be based on the contention that Mr. Dickinson's conduct was "unbecoming the Chief Executive of Michigan" because of his "recent sounding off about the evil he thinks he found in high places."

"I'll sign the petition myself," exclaimed Mr. Dickinson. "I never wanted to be Governor anyway."

Vast Louisiana Oil Industry Spotlighted in U. S. Inquiry

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 19 (AP)—Louisiana's $100,000,000-a-year oil business, fourth largest of any state, was spotlighted today in broadening Federal and State inquiries.

A special investigator sent here from Washington continued his "hot oil" study as A. P. Tugwell, State Treasurer, released a statement saying most drillers had to purchase machinery and supplies through a Houston, Texas, firm which got a 10 per cent commission.

Candidate for Governor

Mr. Tugwell, a candidate for Governor in 1940, said "certain Louisiana firms dealing in oil well supplies, tanks and other equipment . . . are compelled to bill their sales" to operators through the Maxwell Supply Company of Houston, Texas.

"In so doing," he said, "the Louisiana dealers have to allow the Maxwell Company a discount of 10 per cent on all such sales and deliveries even though the Maxwell Company does nothing more than bill the equipment."

He said the registered agent of the company was State Representative C. A. Morvant of Thibodaux, and attorney for the Louisiana Department of Conservation.

Mr. Morvant said the Tugwell statement was "untrue."

Asked if he was agent for the Maxwell Company, he replied:

"I think I am. I represent various people, and I think the Maxwell Company is one I represent."

Highway Official Quits

L. P. Abernathy, Chairman of the State Highway Commission, resigned suddenly without stating his reason, following his admission he was interested in an equipment supply house which had done extensive State and Louisiana State University business.

Tom Dutton, President of 17,000 State University alumni, demanded ouster of remaining members of the University Board of Supervisors functioning while Dr. James Monroe Smith was President.

Dr. Smith appeared in a brief respite from jail before United States Commissioner Reginald H. Carter Jr., July 18 and offered to post $10,000 bond on a mail fraud charge but this was refused because the Federal Government had only temporary custody of the prisoner.

Dr. Smith was then taken to jail to await further action in Federal Court circles before being returned to Baton Rouge State authorities.

Meanwhile J. Emory Adams, chain store official of Baton Rouge and a nephew of Dr. Smith's wife, posted bond on a charge of misuse of the mails and was released.

Three others charged in the alleged mail fraud also made bond.

Long Dispute Advanced

DETROIT, July 19 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, national Chairman of the Committee of One Million and former associate of the late Huey P. Long, Louisiana political leader, in a statement issued here last night urged Attorney General Frank Murphy to investigate the "conspiracy behind the assassination" of Long.

"What has been revealed so far," said Mr. Smith, "is peanuts."

Canadian Air Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Air mail carried over the Trans-Canada Air Lines in the first four months of 1939 amounted to 112,763 pounds.

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Better and Better
AUGUST Sale of Furs
Again the Drama of Fashion and Value Unfolds in Pittsburgh's Fastest-Growing Fur Department
At Rosenbaum's you will find fur fashions created by outstanding designers, . . . fashions supreme in beauty because they are modeled from the finest seasoned pelts by skilled furriers. Prices are geared to meet the budget requirements of everyone in the market for finer furs.
Sale Opens Tuesday, July 25
fur salon, fifth floor

Archaid SHOES
A Smart Shoe . . . with Comfort . . . that's an Arch-aid
RITTER & MORRISON
501 Liberty Av., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

Meyer Jonasson's
clearance!
summer—spring
Coats
drastically reduced

were / now
6.95 to 10.95 — 5.00
17.50 to 19.95 — 10.00
25.00 to 39.95 — 15.00
one of a kind better coats ½ off
Coats—Third
Pittsburgh

Summer Sale of Schmidt's Kumfort Shoes
For Men and Women at Saving Prices
SCHMIDT'S BIG NEW STORE
534 Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH

A new Policy—
Low competitive prices on fine foods.
William H. Stevenson Co.
Center and Highland Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.
Give "The Grocery Corner" a month's trial.
No delivery charge. Mo. 1665

Feathers NEED CLEANING TOO
. . . and at North Laundry we clean them by famous MUROZA method! Cleaned by filtered air and sterilizing steam; then returned to your freshly laundered ticks!
MUROZA FEATHER RENOVATING
60¢ PER AVERAGE PILLOW
Fairfax 3810
North Laundry
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIECK'S and Sealtest
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO VISIT
The Sealtest Building
when you attend
THE WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK
Write RIECK'S for Card to the CLUB LOUNGE
"FIRST CHOICE IN PITTSBURGH FOR ICE CREAM AND MILK"

SERVE OUR MEATS
Streamline features the highest quality meats that can be bought at the lowest prices.
Shop the Streamline Way!
It's the ultra-modern way—serve yourself and sell yourself after comparing the advantages of selecting at will from 4000 items at
"Pittsburgh's Pioneer Supers"
STREAMLINE
"THE SAVE WAY"
Nine Complete Food Markets in the Greater Pittsburgh Area
4801 Baum Boulevard — 3401 Boulevard at Allies
Saw Mill Run Boulevard — 5638 Forward Avenue
Ohio River Boulevard — 7301 Penn Avenue
1800 West Liberty Avenue — East Ohio Street at 40th
726 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.
543 East Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.

Everybody Loves A Bargain!
COMING FRIDAY!
Boggs & Buhl
REMNANT DAY
"The Greatest Thing of Its Kind in America"
Here's What Remnant Day Means to You
Seasonable, quality merchandise at the lowest prices of the year! Odd lots, surplus stocks and small groups, plus special purchase —offered at once-a-year savings!
Bargains for every need. Apparel for the entire family . . . things for your home!
No mail or phone orders. No returns or exchanges. All sales final.
Sale Continues Until 5 P.M. Saturday
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Home Forum

The Man in the Queue

THE PLAY THAT I was anxious to see was doing very well, and so I had come early to book a stool in the pit queue for the matinée that afternoon. About half-a-dozen stools were already set out, each having, threaded through the bars of the seat, a slip of paper on which was scribbled the name of the temporary owner; but I was a little surprised to notice that, in spite of the early hour, one member of the queue had not availed himself of this customary method of keeping his seat. Instead, he was sitting placidly on his stool. Leaning back against the wall of the theater, he fanned himself gently now and then with a newspaper and regarded, with a wholly contented expression, the surge and eddy of humanity in front of him, along the great tideway of Shaftesbury Avenue.

* * *

He was a youngish man, with a pleasant, faintly quizzical cast of face, and I liked the look of him; so that, when he caught my eye and gave a fleeting smile, I accepted what I felt had been an unspoken invitation. Sitting down beside him, I ventured a word. He agreed affably with me that it was hot. I mentioned the play we had come to see.

"Yes," he responded, "I've heard that it's good; but I'm not going into the theater." He smiled at my surprise. "I expect," he went on, "it sounds a bit odd; but I pay for my stool, tell the attendant not to count me in the queue, and just sit here for an hour or two occasionally to watch the crowd. As an observation post on the street scene, this has all the advantages of a Continental café—one has a perfect view without drawing attention to oneself."

"You find people in the mass entertaining?"

* * *

He nodded, and launched out with sudden animation. "Rather! I can't understand anyone not liking crowds. To me, they're unendingly interesting: there's always something there to set one drawing on one's imagination. You know what I mean; it may be an odd type, or a quaintly assorted group; it may be only a gesture, or the expression on a face, or a chance bit of dialogue that reaches one as people go by. It may be any one of a thousand things, but the effect is always produced for me." He smiled again. "I suppose I ought to have been a writer—but writing bores me. Still, this is what the writer johnnies do, isn't it?"

"Not invariably," I assured him, in some amusement. "That's to say, I'm by way of being an author myself, but I'm afraid that a crowd doesn't inspire me particularly."

He raised his eyebrows. "Really? I think that's odd. Where do you go for your ideas, then?"

"Somewhere where I can think in peace, away from everyone. If I had to choose, I think I should plump for a deck-chair on a deserted beach looking out to sea. At least that's where some of my best notions have come to me."

* * *

"Oh, but," he exclaimed eagerly, "if you'll excuse the impertinence, I feel sure you're wrong. That's just to write out of your imagination alone, and that, I think, is a mistake—the result is never so convincing. You should start from—" he gestured toward the street "—from your raw material. Your story should arise out of some incident, some real person, some actual remark."

"I'm afraid," I returned, a little ruefully, "that it doesn't seem to happen that way with me. Naturally, one's experiences play a great part in all one writes; but it's only occasionally that I seem able to evolve anything directly from observation."

* * *

He leaned forward earnestly, and tapped me on the knee. "Ah!" he ejaculated, "but have you ever really set yourself seriously to observe with that purpose?"

"N-no," I confessed. "Perhaps not—seldom, anyway. When I want a theme, I find—"

"I thought so," he interrupted. "Now, you take my advice. Sit here for a bit, and use your eyes and ears. You'll be surprised. Take it seriously—make up your mind, for example, to talk to the people in this queue when they arrive. A theater queue is a particularly interesting crowd—and, in this heat, they'll be willing to talk."

"What's the heat got to do with it?"

He chuckled. "Haven't you noticed there seems to be something slightly ridiculous about heat to a Londoner? He can't mop his face, and say 'phew!' without grinning sheepishly at his neighbor—and, once he does that, he's ready to expand."

* * *

Suddenly he glanced at his watch, and rose abruptly to his feet. "I'm afraid I've got to move on; but don't forget what I've said. Sit there for a bit, anyway—and you'll see I'm right. You'll go home full of ideas."

"One moment," I said. "I can tell you now that you're right."

"Eh?" He glanced about him in amusement. "Seen something already?"

I grinned. "Yes," I returned. "I've seen *you*. Mind if I write about our talk?"

He threw back his head, and laughed. "Of course not!" he cried. "What did I tell you?" —and with a wave of his hand he left me.

* * *

I sat on, and endeavored to follow his instructions; but I don't think that I can be very observant. On the other hand, I did go home full of ideas. For I discovered, eventually, that the hum of traffic is nearly as conducive to thought as the sound of waves breaking on the beach—if one sits with one's eyes shut.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Here Was a Landscape Out of the Clouds

HIS EYES WANDERED over the vast scene, where natural beauty and historic interest vied for the beholder's enthusiasm. Plain and mountain; city and solitude; harbour and wild shore; craggy islands and the far expanse of sea: a miracle of lights and hues, changing ever as cloudlets floated athwart the sun. From Parnes to the Argolic hills, what flight of gaze and of memory! The companions stood mute, but it was the younger man who betrayed a lively pleasure.

"What's the use," he exclaimed at length, "of reading history in books! Standing here I learn more in five minutes than through all the grind of my school-time. Ægina—Salamis—Munychia—nothing but names and boredom; now I shall delight to remember them as long as I live! Look at the white breakers on the shore of Salamis.—It's all so real to me now; and yet I never saw anything like these Greek landscapes for suggesting unreality. I felt something of that in Italy, but this is more wonderful. It struck me at the first sight of Greece, as we sailed in early morning along the Peloponnesus. It's the landscape you pick out of the clouds, at home in England. Again and again I have had to remind myself that these are real mountains and coasts."—From "Sleeping Fires," by GEORGE GISSING.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"MAGNOLIAS": *A Water Color by Millard Sheets*

THE ARTIST, Millard Sheets, is a versatile young California painter, who has lately come into prominence as a persistent prize-winner in water-color exhibitions throughout the country. He is equally successful as a professor of art at Scripps College, as the manager of a factory for department-store window displays, and as a designer of sets for motion pictures. This painting was recently loaned by the Anderson Galleries, Chicago, to an exhibition of water-colors by ten leading American contemporary artists at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

H. H. A.

Upward and Onward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW OFTEN we hear the statement, "I do not seem to be making progress in any direction!" What hopelessness attends this mental condition; how greatly it indicates the need of intelligent direction and correction!

Looking to person, position, or circumstance; believing in a power apart from God, good; neglecting to comprehend the spiritually mental nature of true accomplishment—these are the causes of lack, whether classified as sickness, disease, failure, loss, or disappointment. For, indeed, these conditions are not to be found in the presence of that which is real and good. They are but mortal beliefs, a dream sense of the absence of their spiritual opposites—health, activity, contentment, and progress. In Christian Science, real progress is not measured materially; hence, the attempt to record it in terms of possession, personal importance, prestige, or rank, leads to failure.

The seeming cause of any inability or disability, then, is wholly mental. And what is the remedy? It is to establish in individual consciousness, through the study and practice of Christian Science, the positive, constructive, progressive qualities of wisdom and spiritual understanding. These are reflections of the one infinite Mind, or God, and never fail, when rightly applied, to bring the desired healing effect. Obviously, the process of this plan of progress is purely spiritual, since Christian Science is the law of God reduced to human comprehension, through understanding and demonstration. Because spiritual understanding is thus made available, human thought moves onward and upward to the fuller realization of man's perfect selfhood.

But one may ask, Where is the starting point, and what must I do? Christian Science promptly provides the answer in the words of Mary Baker Eddy. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she counsels (p. 495): "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to the divine Principle of Christian Science and follow the behests of God, abiding steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love." And on the following page she writes, "Your fruits will prove what the understanding of God brings to man." Turning to the Holy Scriptures and the teachings of Christian Science with wholehearted desire, following the divine precepts therein set forth, adhering to the Word of Truth and learning to understand its practical revelation, is the invariable, unfailing method to be pursued in overcoming error and evil.

Christian Science shows us how to follow in the footsteps of the Master. The upward way is not the easiest way to mortal sense, but once the ascent is begun, the work of overcoming the obstacles of false pride, envy, self-justification, criticism, and mental laziness so occupies thought that inspired effort soon results in true, spiritual accomplishment.

Manifestly there is no law of retrogression or delay in God's infinite plan. Truth makes great demands. It requires pure aspirations, holy desires, noble ambitions. In his first epistle to the Corinthians (16:13, 14) Paul admonishes: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Let all your things be done with charity." These words admit of no pretense, no lethargy, no excuse. To stand for Truth necessitates and induces growth. If one would claim the victory over sin, sickness, and death, the upward and onward path of spiritual conviction, of enlightened faith and understanding, must be pursued. These are the weapons of Christian Science, and no false belief or argument of material-mindedness can destroy or mar its glorious stronghold.

In Science and Health (p. 174) we read: "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised." This is a challenge to the inertia of mortal mind. It points to the vast potentialities of a clearer understanding of God as omnipotent Mind, omnipresent Spirit, and of man as His image and likeness. This challenge stirs the faithful heart to fuller endeavor to overcome all materialism and falsity.

Self-centered aggression, human will, and self-justification have no part in spiritual unfoldment and individual demonstration. They are lawless falsities which are displaced as the light of divine revelation illumines consciousness. As we press forward in the effulgence of spiritual comprehension, divine heights are attained, and spiritual practice and proof are established in our present experience.

With what depth of gratitude the earnest student of Christian Science acknowledges having found the way of redemption and regeneration! He accepts, with profound humility and thanksgiving, the present fulfillment of the promise of the Psalmist (Psalms 91:9-11): "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

July Noon

So tall the day, so high the light,
The city's towers are brittle-bright
And small beneath a pressing sun,
While all the little streets that run
Their busy ways are narrow, now
That noon bestrides them.—How
Released is this unshadowed hour
From man's insignia of power!

So small the picture, large the frame,
Intense the light of summer's flame,
The city's towers, aspiring high,
Make little dent on such a sky.

KEITH THOMAS

Early Walk

Comfortable little creatures creep
Into the hedgerows as we pass,
The cricket thrums, and half-asleep
A grasshopper leans on the grass.

The chirring locust starts his din;
Over the pond a dragonfly
Hovers, and from the East a thin
Arrow of gold goes up the sky.

Moving by shadowy fences, cows
Munch and stop and munch again,
Lifting their heads from where they browse
To stare at trespassers in the lane.

SARA KING CARLETON

Para o alto e para a frente

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

QUÃO FREQUENTE é ouvirmos a declaração: "Não me parece que esteja fazendo progresso em direção alguma!" Como é vazia de esperanças esta condição mental, e como mostra a grande necessidade de inteligente direção e correção!

Fixar a nossa esperança no ser humano, na posição social, ou em alguma circunstância; acreditar na existência de um poder que não seja Deus, o bem; não nos empenhar por compreender a natureza espiritualmente mental do verdadeiro objetivo a realizar—estas são as causas das necessidades, sejam êlas classificadas como doença, moléstia, fracasso, perda, ou desapontamentos. E isto porque, na realidade, estas condições não se encontram na presença do que é real e bom. Elas são apenas crenças mortais que, como num sonho, teem a aparencia de realidade, mas que egualmente como um sonho desaparecem quando realizamos nunca estarem ausentes as qualidades espirituais que lhes são opostas—a saúde, a atividade, o contentamento, e o progresso. Na Ciência Cristã o progresso verdadeiro não pode ser avaliado sob o ponto de vista material; por conseguinte, a tentativa de interpretá-lo sob o prisma de posse, de importância pessoal, de prestígio, ou de categoria, conduz ao fracasso.

A causa aparente de toda e qualquer inhabilidade ou incapacidade, é pois, inteiramente mental. E qual o remédio? O remedio consiste em estabelecer na conciência individual, pelo estudo e pela prática da Ciência Cristã, as qualidades positivas, construtivas e progressivas da sabedoria e da compreensão espiritual. Estas são o reflexo da única Mente infinita, ou Deus, e nunca falham em produzir, quando corretamente aplicadas, o desejado efeito de cura. Evidentemente, o método deste plano de progresso é puramente espiritual, porque a Ciência Cristã é a lei de Deus adaptada ao entendimento humano pela compreensão e pela demonstração. Desde que a compreensão espiritual assim se tornou utilizável, o pensamento humano caminha para a frente e para o alto, para a mais ampla realização da individualidade perfeita do homem.

Mas, perguntará alguem: Onde está o ponto de partida e que devo fazer? A Ciência Cristã prontamente dá a resposta nas palavras de Mary Baker Eddy. No livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) Mrs. Eddy aconselha (pg. 495): "Estuda a fundo a letra e absorve o espírito. Adere ao Princípio divino da Ciência Cristã e siga os mandamentos de Deus, permanecendo inabalável na sabedoria, na Verdade e no Amor." E na página seguinte ela escreve: "Teus frutos provarão o que a compreensão de Deus traz ao homem." Volvendo-nos às Escrituras Sagradas e aos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã com todo o nosso coração, seguindo os preceitos divinos alí estipulados, aceitando a Palavra da Verdade e aprendendo a compreender a sua revelação prática—eis aí, invariável e infalível, o método a seguir para vencer o erro e o mal.

A Ciência Cristã mostra-nos como seguir os passos do Mestre. O caminho que conduz para o alto não é o mais facil para o sentido mortal, mas uma vez começada a ascensão, o trabalho de vencer os obstáculos do falso orgulho, da inveja, da justificação própria, da crítica e da preguiça mental vem ocupar de tal forma o nosso pensamento que o esfôrço inspirado em breve resulta em verdadeira realização espiritual.

Não ha, positivamente, lei alguma de retrocesso ou de atraso no plano infinito de Deus. A Verdade faz grandes exigências. Requer aspirações puras, desejos santos, ambições nobres. São Paulo na primeira epístola aos Coríntios (16:13, 14) adverte: "Vigiai, estai firmes na fé, portai-vos varonilmente, sêde fortes. Todas as vossas obras sejam feitas em caridade." Estas palavras admitem nenhum fingimento, nenhuma letargia, nenhuma desculpa. O empenho pela Verdade exige e promove o nosso crescimento. Si quisermos alcançar a vitória sôbre o pecado, a doença, e a morte, temos de proseguir no caminho que conduz para o alto e para a frente, para a convicção espiritual e para a fé e compreensão iluminadas. São estas as armas da Ciência Cristã, e nenhuma falsa crença ou argumento da mentalidade material pode destruir ou danificar a sua gloriosa fortaleza.

Em *Science and Health* (pg. 174) lemos: "A Verdade está revelada. Precisa apenas ser praticada." Isto é um desafio à inércia da mente mortal. Aponta para o vasto potencial de uma compreensão mais clara de Deus como Mente onipotente, Espírito onipresente, e do homem como Sua imagem e semelhança. Este desafio incita o coração sincero a um esfôrço mais amplo para vencer todo o materialismo e falsidade.

A agressividade emsimesmada, a vontade humana, e a justificação de si mesmo não têm participação no desdobramento espiritual e na demonstração individual. São falsidades que não têm base em lei alguma e que são removidas na proporção em que a luz da revelação divina ilumina a conciência. À medida que apertamos o passo para a frente sob o clarão da compreensão espiritual, atingimos alturas divinas, e a prática espiritual e sua prova ficam estabelecidas na nossa experiência atual.

Com que profunda gratidão o estudioso da Ciência Cristã apresenta testemunho de haver encontrado o caminho da redenção e da regeneração! Ele aceita com profunda humildade e reconhecimento a presente realização da promessa do Salmista (Salmos 91:9-11): "Porque tu, ó Senhor, és o meu refúgio: no Altissimo fizeste a tua habitação. Nenhum mal te sucederá, nem praga alguma chegará à tua tenda. Porque aos seus anjos dará ordem a teu respeito para te guardarem em todos os teus caminhos."

Informações acerca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Portuguese Pioneer of Ocean Traffic

ONE OF THE commonest generalizations is that the extension of the Turkish dominions closed the old land-routes and so necessitated the new era of oceanic experiment and discovery. . . .

The general truth is that by the sixteenth century all the land roads to the East were either closed or else rendered so precarious by the Ottoman occupation, that those who sought the lines of least resistance were inevitably inclined to seek a way to Cathay by sea. . . .

Thus the way was opened for a new era in the history of civilization. With the lure of the Orient as glamorous as ever, it was incredible that no one put forth the effort to reach the desired goal. It may be said that in all the many expeditions of this prolific period of adventure, whether men went east or west, northeast or northwest, southeast or southwest, the fascinating narrative of Marco Polo was still the spell that held their thoughts toward China and the East.

In this epoch, splendid at once in opportunity, incentive, and achievement, it was given to one country to take the lead, and in that country one personality was the primary inspiration. This country was Portugal, the classic Lusitania. Her geographic position, facing the Atlantic, was itself a challenge. In the thunderous roll of the Atlantic waves was a constant call to the adventurous task which had in part been wrested by fate from Genoa and Venice and in part relinquished as a result of the short-sighted selfishness of the Mediterranean seaports. Through such an instrument as Portugal, history makes the transition from the thalassic to the oceanic stage—from the old era of empire around the shores of an inland sea to empire challenging the risks and opportunities of the vaster outlook. . . .

The great protagonist of this transition, Prince Henry of Portugal, is more adequately known to fame as Henry the Navigator. Of course the heroic age of Portugal's sea supremacy is indebted to more than the influence of a single figure. . . . There was the long period of national prosperity under the five extended reigns of John and his successors from 1385 to 1521. There was, again, the influence of the commercial treaty with England. It was in connection with this that John, Duke of Gaunt, son of King Edward III—Shakespeare's "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster,"—came with his two daughters to the Peninsula. With much forethought, political as well as paternal, he married one to the heir of Castile and the other to John of Portugal, sagely stipulating that, as a condition of these alliances, the two sons-in-law should sign a truce. Of the eight sons born to John and his English wife the most illustrious was Prince Henry, born on Ash Wednesday, 1394. From his boyhood this pioneer of ocean traffic, without the spur of the Turkish menace,—not as yet apparent,—saw the future of his country on the seas. He studied the methods of the Moors, and in 1418, at the age of twenty-four, made what might be called his great renunciation in the interest of the cause he had taken to his heart. Making a home on the wind-swept promontory of Sagres, at the southern extremity of Portugal, he there established an observatory, an arsenal, and a school for the teaching of navigation, mathematics, and cartography. Thence he sent out expedition after expedition, such as resulted in the discovery of the Azores, the Canary Islands, and the Cape Verde Islands. Yet all the while his eyes were fixed upon a more distant goal. On efforts to realize this he spent his entire fortune . . . an example of single-minded devotion to which few parallels exist.

Never was better illustration than in the career of Prince Henry of the saying, that one soweth and another reapeth. . . . So follows the story of Bartolomeo Diaz and the discovery of Cabo Tormentoso in 1486. But "No!" cried John II, "call it not Cape of Storms—call it Cape of Good Hope, since now, at last, lies open the way to the Indies!"—HERBERT H. GOWEN, in "Asia." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

White Daisies

I saw young daisies marching, row on row
Across a hill at dusk, their white throats
arching—
Wherever fragrant blossoms bend and blow,
I shall remember still, with eyes aglow,
White daisies marching.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months .....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York .....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit .....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami .....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis .....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City .405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco .....625 Market Street
Los Angeles .....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .....824 Skinner Building
London .....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris .....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva .....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition.... 4.00
Pocket Edition with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address. Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, U. S. A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1939

Full Freedom To All Classes Is Found Vital

Future security for all majorities is declared menaced by special privileges to few.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—In a democracy today the best way to assure freedom for majorities in the future is to see now that "the fullest freedom granted to the most respectable groups is accorded to the least popular—such as Communists, Negroes and Nazis," Dr. Leroy E. Bowman, lecturer for the United States Department of Education, told members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College this morning.

"The Bill of Rights," said Dr. Bowman, "is the base-line of American civil liberty. We may, and often do, go below the level conceived and partially achieved by our ancestors. It is possible, however, to rise higher than this excellent statement of rights. Merely to guarantee rights is permissive—we could go farther.

"The municipal, state and national governments," he continued, "should organize forums, institutes like this one at Wellesley, and other occasions when citizens of all groups and factions could be heard. The positive effort should go farther and help trade unions, employer groups, consumers, and educators to learn the modern techniques of discussion, thus making for orderly procedure."

Strength in Democracy

Civil liberties tend to decline, Dr. Bowman pointed out, "when essential conditions of democracy are lessened. Fear of war would, for instance, engulf us in a flood of hatred, restrictions, intolerance and government domination."

A survey of conditions in 338 cities in the United States, undertaken recently, he said, showed that in 296 there was reasonable freedom of speech; in 243 freedom of the press prevailed generally; in 185 there was reasonable freedom in presentation of dramatic, motion picture and radio productions, and in 113 there was freedom of public assembly and orderly picketing.

In discussions among members of the Institute on the desirability of promoting public forums and other forms of free and open discussion of current economic and political problems, the very valuable effect of radio programs, newsreels and purposeful screen plays in developing wide and informed public opinion on such problems, was emphasized. These agencies of expression, it was said, are capable of doing much to facilitate the functioning of democratic processes today.

Sees Lack of Competition

Speaking to an audience last night which filled every corner of Billings Hall, Dr. Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, decried the lack of "genuine competition in the opinion industries of the United States today."

The average man, he declared, has been basing his views on slogans and shibboleths constantly repeated in the press and on the radio, rather than upon weighing of accurate information as to conditions.

"The time has come," Dr. Lerner declared, "to reclaim our heritage of freedom of opinion. . . . I don't think we are going to save democracy unless we recognize the problem in those industries where mass opinion is formed."

"If we really want democracy," he asserted later, "we must be ready to sacrifice many vested ideas as well as vested interests."

Dr. Lerner urged a militant advance for the next presidential campaign, with a huge public spending program and general expansion and development of New Deal policies.

He proposed reorganization of individual industries after thorough study of their problems and careful planning by experts.

Warns Against Mass Despair

Dr. Lerner warned of "mass despair" growing in some American groups—and rendering these groups receptive to Fascist propaganda. "Fascism," he asserted, "is a by-product of mass despair."

The way to end penetration of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: continued generally fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; gentle northerly and northeasterly winds.

For Central New England on Friday: The general outlook continues somewhat favorable for fair weather with increasing cloudiness, and not much change in temperature.

All New England: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate north and northeast winds with generally fair weather tonight and tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	79	Minneapolis	65	68
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	82	94
Chicago	65	71	New York	67	81
Denver	60	93	Norfolk	70	87
Helena	58	90	Philadelphia	69	79
Kansas City	70	96	St. Louis	72	95
Los Angeles	63	77	S. Francisco	53	64
Miami	75	88	Washington	65	71

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 17.
B—Maximum, July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:59 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Thursday, 2:19 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

Laboratory of Social Issues

By a Staff Photographer

World Problems Brought to Boston Forum

Some of the college students living at the South End House, 20 Union Park, during the Sixth Summer Laboratory on Social and Industrial Conditions, sponsored by the Metropolitan Student Y. W. C. A. A typical discussion group. Left to right on floor: Al-ll Sung, Naomi Levenson, Hope A. Jackman, Barbara Twitchell, Eleanor Twitchell, Betty George. Left to right, in chairs: Joy Brickner, Grace Matthews, Miss A. Ann Silver, director of the Laboratory, and Mary Nan Steel.

Waterbury Trial: Dramatic Move As Defense Rests

WATERBURY, Conn., July 19 (AP)—The defense in the Waterbury conspiracy trial dramatically rested its case today and asked Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis to direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

In a surprise move, James D. C. Murray, counsel for Mayor Frank Hayes, one of 20 defendants, led the battery of defense lawyers in announcing their decision to present no more witnesses. The State rested about a month ago. The defense rested after only three of the defendants had presented evidence.

Judge Inglis, excusing the jury until Aug. 1, said he would announce then his decision on the motions for a directed verdict of acquittal. If the motions are denied, summations will be begun that day.

The trial began Nov. 29, 1938, and has been the longest in Connecticut's history.

Originally, Mayor Hayes and 26 others went on trial on charges of conspiracy to cheat and defraud this city of over $1,000,000. Last month, three of the accused were freed after the jurist granted defense motions. Two others have pleaded guilty, one nolo contendere and one is a fugitive from justice.

John H. Cassidy of the defense staff, in informing the court and jury of the decision to rest in behalf of his clients, said that the action was taken because of the "inadequacy of the evidence presented by the State."

The arrest of Hayes and the 26 others followed a special Grand Jury's investigation of Waterbury's fiscal affairs last spring.

College Women Put Democracy Under Close Test in Boston

From as far west as Kansas and as far east as China, 13 young college women are in Boston this month rubbing shoulders with the problems of democracy — education, labor unions, recreation, public health, slum clearance, crime.

For at least two years, they have been looking at democracy from a distance, through the telescopic lenses of books and professorial lectures. Now they have thrown away the field glasses and taken to the field itself, in the Sixth Summer Laboratory on Social and Economic Conditions. Freed from the "genius tutelary" of academic walls, they are being allowed to see life as something other than a case history.

The South End House at 20 Union Park is Laboratory's dormitory and headquarters. Here the 13 young women live, eat some of their meals, listen to visiting authorities—and to each other. Talk may be cheap but at 20 Union Park it is intelligent and surprisingly often to the point.

Supper is the liveliest meal. Then the gracious panels of long, candle-lit dining-hall are awakened from memories of nineteenth-century society chit-chat by conversation which bristles with social conscience.

Personal Experience

"So this boss just picked me up and threw me out of the plant. Said he wasn't going to have any radical butting into his business. He was really tough! And that plant! The men are wading around in puddles and there's so much machinery you can hardly move. He says he's got some more coming this winter. Well, if he does, he'll have to hang it from the ceiling. . ."

". . . Yes, the children were very good today—all except one who insisted on eating the drawing paper. I told him that only goats eat paper. And then he said I must tell him a story about a goat. . ."

". . . So I asked the lady if I could see her backyard. And she said, 'Sure,' and she put up a stepladder in the bath tub—can you imagine it?—and told me to go ahead and look out of the window. . ."

". . . Well, I've been knocking on doors for two weeks and everyone I talk to is in favor of the new housing program. And yet if you read the newspapers, you think everyone is against it. . ."

". . . Does anyone want to trade jobs with me next week? Here I've been teaching English, long division, and a little phonetic Polish and now they're going to make me recreational director while the regular director is on her vacation. I'll trade with anybody!"

Exodus to Living Room

Then, suddenly, it seems that conversation has consumed the meal. There is a general exodus to the living room upstairs and when everyone has spread out comfortably, Miss A. Ann Silver, director of the Laboratory, introduces the visiting speaker, Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, president of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Hurley talks about Germany and its housing, of a revolutionary personal experience during the September crisis, when

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Saltonstall Gives Go Ahead Signal

Despite a strong updraft of protests, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today told Republican Senate leaders to go ahead with bills to abolish both the Securities and Smoke Abatement Divisions of the Department of Public Utilities.

Acording to John H. Backus, Director of the Securities Division, whom the Governor was unable to oust, the Division will show a profit of $10,000 this year. It has already been pointed out that the smoke abatement program is paid for by those municipalities in which it is conducted.

The abolition measures were rushed through the House in one day on suspension of rules, but have been held for nearly two weeks by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Republicans feel that they can push the bills through despite strong Democratic opposition. The abolition is part of Governor Saltonstall's economy program.

Reward for Safe Driving

Wide World

George W. Hobbs

A retired investment banker of Hartford, Conn., poses beside the set of "safety plates" awarded him by the Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in recognition of an unblemished 30-year driving record of 1,774,000 miles without an accident or traffic citation. Picture was taken at Hollywood, Calif., as Mr. Hobbs paused during a tour of the United States to promote highway safety. He hopes to complete 3,000,000 miles of driving without an accident. Plates are labeled with the word "SAFE" instead of the usual numbers and a removable tab denotes the year.

Bureau Offers Sewage Plan At $7,000,000

Boston need not spend $24,717,000 to meet need, agency says—Deals with cost.

A $7,000,000 PWA program for relieving pollution in Boston Harbor and inland waters was offered by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today in substitution for the $24,717,000 PWA plan recently recommended to the General Court by a special recess commission. Both programs would be contingent on Federal aid of at least 45 per cent.

Declaring the extensive 1937 investigation, on which the present report is in large measure based, did not conclude that the situation was dangerous, the Bureau advised that only one $3,000,000 treatment plant on Nut Island, together with $4,000,000 of new sewers along rivers draining into the Harbor, be undertaken at this time because of Boston's present financial plight.

Why Penalize Boston?

The special commission which reported to the Legislature this month urged that in addition to the Nut Island plant, treatment works should also be constructed at the other two outlets, Moon Island and Deer Island, and that 34 miles of new sewers should be built along the Harbor's tributary rivers.

Nut Island, the Bureau points out, has continuous flow, while at Moon Island a smaller amount of sewage is released only on the ebb tide when it is carried out to sea, and Deer Island is so situated that it does not present a serious problem.

Reviewing conditions of the past half-century, as well as reports of the various recent investigating groups, the Bureau concludes that present objections are based more on esthetic grounds than on acute health dangers, and insists that Boston is unable, financially, to undertake any more than its fair share of a $7,000,000 PWA program.

In paying for sewerage improvements, the Bureau urges the Ways and Means Committee, which is expected to consider the problem tomorrow, not to penalize Boston for additional sewer capacities which are provided to take care of anticipated growth of communities outside its boundaries.

Plan for Future

The recess commission program would work a hardship on Boston, the Bureau asserts, and an inequitable one, for the $24,717,000 plan is projected ahead to 1955 and 1975. Engineers estimate that population of outside cities and towns in the metropolitan area will increase, but that the population of the Boston Main Drainage Area will remain stationary. Therefore, if the plan is adopted, Boston will bear a disproportionate share of the expense, the Bureau feels.

Outlining what it considers to be the most satisfactory fiscal plan, the Bureau says the $7,000,000 should be raised by 30-year bonds at not more than 3 per cent interest. This would increase the debt service costs of Boston's sewerage costs about $90,000 annually and the maintenance approximately $100,000, the Bureau estimates.

Going to Harvard? A Note on the Cost

For the boy planning to enter Harvard College, allow $1 a week for a room in a private family and $3.50 a week for board.

Unfortunately, that held for 100 years ago—not today—according to a letter Josiah Quincy, the President, wrote in 1837 to Peleg Sprague, a prospective student, uncovered by the WPA Historical Records Survey today.

College tuition, the official wrote, was $30 for 40 weeks.

Tuition is now $400 a year and board and room in private homes averages about $10 a week, according to university officials.

The cost of going to Harvard is up 280 per cent.

Governor's Tax Program Is Facing Sharp Slash

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $50,000,000 tax program will be considerably mutilated when it emerges from the House Committee on Ways and Means within a short time, possibly late today.

The Committee went into a huddle today in an effort to decide on some one plan out of the several being considered by its members, but in each case it is expected the two-year revenue program will be cut.

In fact, some plans call for the raising of no more than $10,000,000 this year and possibly the same amount next year.

According to present indications the Governor's proposals for an increase in the income tax rate and reduction of personal exemptions below present levels and an increase in the gasoline tax will gain little or no committee support.

The Income Tax Distribution

One of the major objections to the income tax proposals is that at present all revenue from the income tax is turned over to the cities and towns. Under the Saltonstall plan the excess revenue produced through the higher rate and lower exemptions would be retained by the State. This would develop a confusing situation and necessitate involved administration, according to the opponents.

A two-cent tax on cigarettes on the other hand is expected to meet Committee favor as well as a doubling of the tax on malt beverages and an increased tax on dog racing. In addition some members favor raising the present surtax on incomes from 10 to 15 per cent.

The surtax was originally adopted under former Gov. James M. Curley in 1935 and has been continued yearly ever since. The 10 per cent rate produces approximately $4,000,000, while the 15 per cent tax would raise $6,000,000 annually.

Revenue from Cigarettes

Regarding the proposed cigarette tax, which is expected to produce $3,000,000 for the remainder of the present year, and $7,000,000 next year, the fact that New York, Rhode Island and New Hampshire now have such taxes has given impetus to the drive in Massachusetts.

Among the plans being considered by the Committee is one under which approximately $10,000,000 would be raised in new revenue this year to reduce the net State tax to $10,000,000. Last year it was $17,000,000. This amount was brought down to a net total of $12,000,000 because the Legislature distributed $5,000,000 to the cities and towns.

At present the State deficit is approximately $30,000,000, according to a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee Without any new revenue this would be a State Tax of $30,000,000, considered a prohibitive load.

However, nearly $10,000,000 of this amount is already offset by the recent distribution of $9,600,000 to the cities and towns to be used to finance regular local highway work. Therefore, the prospective net State Tax is approximately $20,000,000, without new revenue. The production of $10,000,000 in new revenue would bring the net total to $10,000,000.

Whether such a plan will be adopted finally is not yet determined.

Edgar M. Mills

Scallop Ship Towed to Boston After Drifting Several Days

Hungry and unshaven because of scarcity of fresh water, the 10-man crew of the New Bedford scallop dragger Four Sisters stepped ashore from their vessel at the Fish Pier this morning after drifting far at sea for five days and finally being towed into port by the Gloucester swordfisher Mary M.

Three Coast Guard vessels and two seaplanes had been searching for them unsuccessfully since word of the breakdown of the Four Sisters' engines had reached headquarters of the service in Boston.

Sailing from New Bedford on July 5, the skipper, Capt. Charles Tapper, said this morning, they had been dragging for the full eight days allowed by law and were heading for home, when the clutch mechanism broke down on July 13, about 150 miles southeast of Provincetown.

Carried by powerful currents, they had swept beyond the edge of the Continental Shelf into water too deep for anchoring; by the time it was decided that immediate repairs were impossible.

Next morning the dragger Joan and Ursula was sighted and informed of the mishap. Later, that vessel sighted the Boston trawler Ebb, which is equipped with two-way radio, and which requested Coast Guard assistance. But due to the rapid drifting of the Four Sisters it was not sighted by any of the Coast Guard sea and aircraft before being finally taken in tow by the Mary M.

During the weekend the crew was forced to go on short rations and to melt ice from the holds for drinking water. If the delay had been prolonged Captain Tapper indicated that they might have been forced to eat some of the scallops aboard.

Charter Drafting Will Begin Soon In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19—With today's public hearing at the City Hall and one more closed session scheduled, the Providence Charter Commission will have completed its preliminary work and then prepare for discussions among its members before drafting the charter which will be offered to the voters for adoption next October.

Chairman Charles P. Sisson of the Commission said that the failure of the Board to hold more public meetings was the result of a desire to have experts express their views freely and without interruption.

Drivers Lose Licenses, Leaving Cars Unlocked

Fifty-nine Massachusetts motorists lost their licenses today for seven-day periods for leaving keys in ignition locks and thus tempting automobile thieves.

Suspensions were announced by Deputy Registrar Anthony Bonzagni and follow announcements earlier in the week by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin that highway fatalities could undergo a "big reduction" if auto thefts were prevented. Mr. Goodwin said that six out of 13 auto fatalities in Massachusetts last week involved stolen automobiles.

Did Not Know Of Lower Bids, Callahan Says

Bay State Commissioner continues defense of storm-repair costs at ouster hearing.

Testifying further in his own defense against removal charges brought by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, clarified several points today in the seemingly contradictory evidence adduced in a week and a half of public hearings.

Mr. Callahan took the stand again at the State House hearing, over which Governor Saltonstall is presiding, to answer further testimony in connection with the second of 14 charges of waste and extravagance on which his ouster is sought.

He referred first to the claims of W. R. Smith, of the Lane Construction Company, Meriden, Conn., and Peter Bianchi, of Carlo Bianchi & Sons, Inc., Framingham, Mass., that they had offered to do the hurricane and flood-repair work on the Jacob's Ladder highway route for approximately $100,000 less than the price for which Mr. Callahan subsequently let the contract to B. Perini & Sons, Inc., of Framingham.

Contractors' Charges

These contractors had told the Governor they were willing to do the work at prices established by the Public Works Department last September, immediately after the hurricane.

To these statements, Mr. Callahan replied that he had not talked with Mr. Smith prior to the awarding of the Jacob's Ladder contract, and that "no one ever spoke to me about his being interested in the job," and that he "didn't know anything of the offer."

It was then recalled that Mr. Smith had said that he told Raymond W. Coburn, Construction Engineer of the Works Department, that he wished to bid on the project; he did not speak directly to Mr. Callahan. So, the issue narrowed today to the question of whether the engineer, Mr. Coburn, ever told Mr. Callahan.

Given Other Work

In respect to the other alleged offer—that of Peter Bianchi— the Commissioner made no attempt at denial, but declared Mr. Bianchi had expressed a preference for other work and so had been given other work.

Mr. Callahan however, confirmed the fact he had not included either the Bianchi or Lane Construction firm among the 10 firms which he invited to bid on the Jacob's Ladder work. When Charles Rugg, Special Counsel for the Governor, intimated the 10 firms were specially favored contractors, the Commissioner denied this, saying they merely were the largest, hence the most deserving.

Slot Machine Protests Made By N. H. Group to State Official

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 19—Atty.-Gen. Thomas P. Cheney has been sent a letter by the Salem Committee on Public Safety complaining against the operation of slot machines in that community, while the Committee has filed a letter of protest with the State Tax Commission against the alleged under-assessment of Rockingham Park Race Track and Canobie Lake Amusement Park.

While no announcement concerning probable action has been made, Secretary John G. Marston of the Tax Commission says the Commission will "do something" about the charges. During the legislative session the Salem Committee on Public Safety brought such matters to the attention of the lawmakers but they received no action.

* * *

Shoe Plant Situation

Labor conditions in the shoe plants of New Hampshire are again to the front.

Within the last week two shoe manufacturers have been taken before Federal courts in the State, fined heavily on charges of failure to live up to the wage and hour requirements of the Federal wage-hour law, and have been ordered to make restitution of the difference between wages paid and the amounts actually due under the Federal law.

The shoe industry was the object of a study by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor several years ago in a move preliminary to the establishment of wage and hour standards for women and minors employed in this industry.

The report was turned over by the Division to State Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie. The failure of further action to be taken or the report to be released has been the object of considerable criticism. It has been held that New Hampshire communities, ever-eager to attract new industries, have brought some shoe concerns into their communities under conditions not altogether profitable to the community.

It has been found that many of these shoe firms move about according to the incentives offered them and in such fashion as to take advantage of existing labor markets.

The shoe industry has developed extremely rapidly in New Hampshire during the ast 10 years. Communities have found that by offering various forms of assistance it has been possible to attract shoe plants. The greater part of these manufacturers produce women's novelty shoes and their business is very unstable.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 3:36, 6:36, 9:36. Also Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Slim Summerville in "Winner Take All." 3:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan.

Normandie—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart.

University—
Charles Laughton in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 1:45, 5:45, 9:50. Also "My American Wife," with Francis Lederer. 4:10, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. State: 1:30, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State: 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie."

Tremont—
"Carefree," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Donat in "The Citadel." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Cowboy and the Lady," with Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda.

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:20. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 2:30, 6:30, 10:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend" featuring Jane Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America, Strauss music, cartoons, comedies, newsreels.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Grand Illusion." Also Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Al Jolson. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
Holding over Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:10 a. m., 2:10. Previews at 5:30 and 8:30 of "I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. Also at 7 and 10 "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell.

R. K. O. Boston—
Tyrone Power and Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Inspector Hornleigh." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

Repertory—
"Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Dangerously Yours," with C. Romero. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—

1. Military Polonaise ..... Chopin-Glazounoff
2. Symphony in B-flat, No. 4 ..... Beethoven
   Last two movements:
   III. Scherzo
   IV. Allegro molto
3. Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner

Interval

4. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
5. "Spring," for Strings ..... Grieg
6. "Waltz of the Flowers," from Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
7. "Procession of Bacchus," from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hassell, conductor. 12 noon.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1939

Full Freedom To All Classes Is Found Vital

Future security for all majorities is declared menaced by special privileges to few.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—In a democracy today the best way to assure freedom for majorities in the future is to see now that "the fullest freedom granted to the most respectable groups is accorded to the least popular—such as Communists, Negroes and Nazis," Dr. Leroy E. Bowman, lecturer for the United States Department of Education, told members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College this morning.

"The Bill of Rights," said Dr. Bowman, "is the base-line of American civil liberty. We may, and often do, go below the level conceived and partially achieved by our ancestors. It is possible, however, to rise higher than this excellent statement of rights. Merely to guarantee rights is permissive—we could go farther.

"The municipal, state and national governments," he continued, "should organize forums, institutes like this one at Wellesley, and other occasions when citizens of all groups and factions could be heard. The positive effort should go farther and help trade unions, employer groups, consumers, and educators to learn the modern techniques of discussion, thus making for orderly procedure."

Strength in Democracy

Civil liberties tend to decline, Dr. Bowman pointed out, "when essential conditions of democracy are lessened. Fear of war would, for instance, engulf us in a flood of hatred, restrictions, intolerance and government domination."

A survey of conditions in 338 cities in the United States, undertaken recently, he said, showed that in 296 there was reasonable freedom of speech; in 243 freedom of the press prevailed generally; in 185 there was reasonable freedom in presentation of dramatic, motion picture and radio productions, and in 113 there was freedom of public assembly and orderly picketing.

In discussions among members of the Institute on the desirability of promoting public forums and other forms of free and open discussion of current economic and political problems, the very valuable effect of radio programs, newsreels and purposeful screen plays in developing wide and informed public opinion on such problems, was emphasized. These agencies of expression, it was said, are capable of doing much to facilitate the functioning of democratic processes today.

Sees Lack of Competition

Speaking to an audience last night which filled every corner of Billings Hall, Dr. Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, decried the lack of "genuine competition in the opinion industries of the United States today."

The average man, he declared, has been basing his views on slogans and shibboleths constantly repeated in the press and on the radio, rather than upon weighing of accurate information as to conditions.

"The time has come," Dr. Lerner declared, "to reclaim our heritage of freedom of opinion. . . . I don't think we are going to save democracy unless we recognize the problem in those industries where mass opinion is formed."

"If we really want democracy," he asserted later, "we must be ready to sacrifice many vested ideas as well as vested interests."

Dr. Lerner urged a militant advance for the next presidential campaign, with a huge public spending program and general expansion and development of New Deal policies.

He proposed reorganization of individual industries after thorough study of their problems and careful planning by experts.

Warns Against Mass Despair

Dr. Lerner warned of "mass despair" growing in some American groups—and rendering these groups receptive to Fascist propaganda. "Fascism," he asserted, "is a by-product of mass despair."

The way to end penetration of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: continued generally fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; gentle northerly and northeasterly winds.

For Central New England on Friday: The general outlook continues somewhat favorable for fair weather with increasing cloudiness, and not much change in temperature.

All New England: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate north and northeast winds with generally fair weather tonight and tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	79	Minneapolis	65	68
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleas	82	94
Chicago	65	71	New York	67	81
Denver	60	93	Norfolk	70	87
Helena	58	90	Philadelphia	69	79
Kansas City	70	96	St. Louis	72	95
Los Angeles	63	77	S. Francisco	53	64
Miami	75	88	Washington	66	71

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 17.
B—Maximum, July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:59 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Thursday, 2:19 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

Laboratory of Social Issues

By a Staff Photographer

World Problems Brought to Boston Forum

Some of the college students living at the South End House, 20 Union Park, during the Sixth Summer Laboratory on Social and Industrial Conditions, sponsored by the Metropolitan Student Y. W. C. A. A typical discussion group. Left to right on floor: Al-li Sung, Naomi Levenson, Hope A. Jackman, Barbara Twitchell, Eleanor Twitchell, Betty George. Left to right, in chairs: Joy Brickner, Grace Matthews, Miss A. Ann Silver, director of the Laboratory, and Mary Nan Steel.

Waterbury Trial: Dramatic Move As Defense Rests

WATERBURY, Conn., July 19 (AP)—The defense in the Waterbury conspiracy trial dramatically rested its case today and asked Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis to direct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

In a surprise move, James D. C. Murray, counsel for Mayor Frank Hayes, one of 20 defendants, led the battery of defense lawyers in announcing their decision to present no more witnesses. The State rested about a month ago. The defense rested after only three of the defendants had presented evidence.

Judge Inglis, excusing the jury until Aug. 1, said he would announce then his decision on the motions for a directed verdict of acquittal. If the motions are denied, summations will be begun that day.

The trial began Nov. 29, 1938, and has been the longest in Connecticut's history.

Originally, Mayor Hayes and 26 others went on trial on charges of conspiracy to cheat and defraud this city of over $1,000,000. Last month, three of the accused were freed after the jurist granted defense motions. Two others have pleaded guilty, one nolo contendere and one is a fugitive from justice.

John H. Cassidy of the defense staff, in informing the court and jury of the decision to rest in behalf of his clients, said that the action was taken because of the "inadequacy of the evidence presented by the State."

The arrest of Hayes and the 26 others followed a special Grand Jury's investigation of Waterbury's fiscal affairs last spring.

College Women Put Democracy Under Close Test in Boston

From as far west as Kansas and as far east as China, 13 young college women are in Boston this month rubbing shoulders with the problems of democracy — education, labor unions, recreation, public health, slum clearance, crime.

For at least two years, they have been looking at democracy from a distance, through the telescopic lenses of books and professorial lectures. Now they have thrown away the field glasses and taken to the field itself, in the Sixth Summer Laboratory on Social and Economic Conditions. Freed from the "genius tutelary" of academic walls, they are being allowed to see life as something other than a case history.

The South End House at 20 Union Park is Laboratory's dormitory and headquarters. Here the 13 young women live, eat some of their meals, listen to visiting authorities—and to each other. Talk may be cheap but at 20 Union Park it is intelligent and surprisingly often to the point.

Supper is the liveliest meal. Then the gracious panels of long, candle-lit dining-hall are awakened from memories of nineteenth-century society chit-chat by conversation which bristles with social conscience.

Personal Experience

"So this boss just picked me up and threw me out of the plant. Said he wasn't going to have any radical butting into his business. He was really tough! And that plant! The men are wading around in puddles and there's so much machinery you can hardly move. He says he's got some more coming this winter. Well, if he does, he'll have to hang it from the ceiling. . ."

". . . Yes, the children were very good today—all except one who insisted on eating the drawing paper. I told him that only goats eat paper. And then he said I must tell him a story about a goat. . ."

". . . So I asked the lady if I could see her backyard. And she said, 'Sure,' and she put up a stepladder in the bath tub—can you imagine it?—and told me to go ahead and look out of the window. . ."

". . . Well, I've been knocking on doors for two weeks and everyone I talk to is in favor of the new housing program. And yet if you read the newspapers, you think everyone is against it. . ."

". . . Does anyone want to trade jobs with me next week? Here I've been teaching English, long division, and a little phonetic Polish and now they're going to make me recreational director while the regular director is on her vacation. I'll trade with anybody!"

Exodus to Living Room

Then, suddenly, it seems that conversation has consumed the meal. There is a general exodus to the living room upstairs and when everyone has spread out comfortably, Miss A. Ann Silver, director of the Laboratory, introduces the visiting speaker, Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, president of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Hurley talks about Germany and its housing, of a revolutionary personal experience during the September crisis, when

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Saltonstall Gives Go Ahead Signal

Despite a strong updraft of protests, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today told Republican Senate leaders to go ahead with bills to abolish both the Securities and Smoke Abatement Divisions of the Department of Public Utilities.

Acording to John H. Backus, Director of the Securities Division, whom the Governor was unable to oust, the Division will show a profit of $10,000 this year. It has already been pointed out that the smoke abatement program is paid for by those municipalities in which it is conducted.

The abolition measures were rushed through the House in one day on suspension of rules, but have been held for nearly two weeks by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Republicans feel that they can push the bills through despite strong Democratic opposition. The abolition is part of Governor Saltonstall's economy program.

Reward for Safe Driving

Wide World

George W. Hobbs

A retired investment banker of Hartford, Conn., poses beside the set of "safety plates" awarded him by the Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in recognition of an unblemished 30-year driving record of 1,774,000 miles without an accident or traffic citation. Picture was taken at Hollywood, Calif., as Mr. Hobbs paused during a tour of the United States to promote highway safety. He hopes to complete 3,000,000 miles of driving without an accident. Plates are labeled with the word "SAFE" instead of the usual numbers and a removable tab denotes the year.

Bureau Offers Sewage Plan At $7,000,000

Boston need not spend $24,717,000 to meet need, agency says—Deals with cost.

A $7,000,000 PWA program for relieving pollution in Boston Harbor and inland waters was offered by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today in substitution for the $24,717,000 PWA plan recently recommended to the General Court by a special recess commission. Both programs would be contingent on Federal aid of at least 45 per cent.

Declaring the extensive 1937 investigation, on which the present report is in large measure based, did not conclude that the situation was dangerous, the Bureau advised that only one $3,000,000 treatment plant on Nut Island, together with $4,000,000 of new sewers along rivers draining into the Harbor, be undertaken at this time because of Boston's present financial plight.

Why Penalize Boston?

The special commission which reported to the Legislature this month urged that in addition to the Nut Island plant, treatment works should also be constructed at the other two outlets, Moon Island and Deer Island, and that 34 miles of new sewers should be built along the Harbor's tributary rivers.

Nut Island, the Bureau points out, has continuous flow, while at Moon Island a smaller amount of sewage is released only on the ebb tide when it is carried out to sea, and Deer Island is so situated that it does not present a serious problem.

Reviewing conditions of the past half-century, as well as reports of the various recent investigating groups, the Bureau concludes that present objections are based more on esthetic grounds than on acute health dangers, and insists that Boston is unable, financially, to undertake any more than its fair share of a $7,000,000 PWA program.

In paying for sewerage improvements, the Bureau urges the Ways and Means Committee, which is expected to consider the problem tomorrow, not to penalize Boston for additional sewer capacities which are provided to take care of anticipated growth of communities outside its boundaries.

Plan for Future

The recess commission program would work a hardship on Boston, the Bureau asserts, and an inequitable one, for the $24,717,000 plan is projected ahead to 1955 and 1975. Engineers estimate that population of outside cities and towns in the metropolitan area will increase, but that the population of the Boston Main Drainage Area will remain stationary. Therefore, if the plan is adopted, Boston will bear a disproportionate share of the expense, the Bureau feels.

Outlining what it considers to be the most satisfactory fiscal plan, the Bureau says the $7,000,000 should be raised by 30-year bonds at not more than 3 per cent interest. This would increase the debt service costs of Boston's sewerage costs about $90,000 annually and the maintenance approximately $100,000, the Bureau estimates.

Going to Harvard? A Note on the Cost

For the boy planning to enter Harvard College, allow $1 a week for a room in a private family and $3.50 a week for board.

Unfortunately, that held for 100 years ago—not today—according to a letter Josiah Quincy, the President, wrote in 1837 to Peleg Sprague, a prospective student, uncovered by the WPA Historical Records Survey today.

College tuition, the official wrote, was $30 for 40 weeks.

Tuition is now $400 a year and board and room in private homes averages about $10 a week, according to university officials.

The cost of going to Harvard is up 280 per cent.

Governor's Tax Program Is Facing Sharp Slash

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $50,000,000 tax program will be considerably mutilated when it emerges from the House Committee on Ways and Means within a short time, possibly late today.

The Committee went into a huddle today in an effort to decide on some one plan out of the several being considered by its members, but in each case it is expected the two-year revenue program will be cut.

In fact, some plans call for the raising of no more than $10,000,000 this year and possibly the same amount next year.

According to present indications the Governor's proposals for an increase in the income tax rate and reduction of personal exemptions below present levels and an increase in the gasoline tax will gain little or no committee support.

The Income Tax Distribution

One of the major objections to the income tax proposals is that at present all revenue from the income tax is turned over to the cities and towns. Under the Saltonstall plan the excess revenue produced through the higher rate and lower exemptions would be retained by the State. This would develop a confusing situation and necessitate involved administration, according to the opponents.

A two-cent tax on cigarettes on the other hand is expected to meet Committee favor as well as a doubling of the tax on malt beverages and an increased tax on dog racing. In addition some members favor raising the present surtax on incomes from 10 to 15 per cent.

The surtax was originally adopted under former Gov. James M. Curley in 1935 and has been continued yearly ever since. The 10 per cent rate produces approximately $4,000,000, while the 15 per cent tax would raise $6,000,000 annually.

Revenue from Cigarettes

Regarding the proposed cigarette tax, which is expected to produce $3,000,000 for the remainder of the present year, and $7,000,000 next year, the fact that New York, Rhode Island and New Hampshire now have such taxes has given impetus to the drive in Massachusetts.

Among the plans being considered by the Committee is one under which approximately $10,000,000 would be raised in new revenue this year to reduce the net State tax to $10,000,000. Last year it was $17,000,000. This amount was brought down to a net total of $12,000,000 because the Legislature distributed $5,000,000 to the cities and towns.

At present the State deficit is approximately $30,000,000, according to a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee. Without any new revenue this would be a State Tax of $30,000,000, considered a prohibitive load.

However, nearly $10,000,000 of this amount is already offset by the recent distribution of $9,600,000 to the cities and towns to be used to finance regular local highway work. Therefore, the prospective net State Tax is approximately $20,000,000, without new revenue. The production of $10,000,000 in new revenue would bring the net total to $10,000,000.

Whether such a plan will be adopted finally is not yet determined.

Edgar M. Mills

Scallop Ship Towed to Boston After Drifting Several Days

Hungry and unshaven because of scarcity of fresh water, the 10-man crew of the New Bedford scallop dragger Four Sisters stepped ashore from their vessel at the Fish Pier this morning after drifting far at sea for five days and finally being towed into port by the Gloucester swordfisher Mary M.

Three Coast Guard vessels and two seaplanes had been searching for them unsuccessfully since word of the breakdown of the Four Sisters' engines had reached headquarters of the service in Boston.

Sailing from New Bedford on July 5, the skipper, Capt. Charles Tapper, said this morning, they had been dragging for the full eight days allowed by law and were heading for home, when the clutch mechanism broke down on July 13, about 150 miles southeast of Provincetown.

Carried by powerful currents, they had swept beyond the edge of the Continental Shelf into water too deep for anchoring; by the time it was decided that immediate repairs were impossible.

Next morning the dragger Joan and Ursula was sighted and informed of the mishap. Later, that vessel sighted the Boston trawler Ebb, which is equipped with two-way radio, and which requested Coast Guard assistance. But due to the rapid drifting of the Four Sisters it was not sighted by any of the Coast Guard sea and aircraft before being finally taken in tow by the Mary M.

During the weekend the crew was forced to go on short rations and to melt ice from the holds for drinking water. If the delay had been prolonged Captain Tapper indicated that they might have been forced to eat some of the scallops aboard.

Charter Drafting Will Begin Soon In Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19—With today's public hearing at the City Hall and one more closed session scheduled, the Providence Charter Commission will have completed its preliminary work and then prepare for discussions among its members before drafting the charter which will be offered to the voters for adoption next October.

Chairman Charles P. Sisson of the Commission said that the failure of the Board to hold more public meetings was the result of a desire to have experts express their views freely and without interruption.

Drivers Lose Licenses, Leaving Cars Unlocked

Fifty-nine Massachusetts motorists lost their licenses today for seven-day periods for leaving keys in ignition locks and thus tempting automobile thieves.

Suspensions were announced by Deputy Registrar Anthony Bonzagni and follow announcements earlier in the week by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin that highway fatalities could undergo a "big reduction" if auto thefts were prevented. Mr. Goodwin said that six out of 13 auto fatalities in Massachusetts last week involved stolen automobiles.

Did Not Know Of Lower Bids, Callahan Says

Bay State Commissioner continues defense of storm-repair costs at ouster hearing.

Testifying further in his own defense against removal charges brought by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, clarified several points today in the seemingly contradictory evidence adduced in a week and a half of public hearings.

Mr. Callahan took the stand again at the State House hearing, over which Governor Saltonstall is presiding, to answer further testimony in connection with the second of 14 charges of waste and extravagance on which his ouster is sought.

He referred first to the claims of W. R. Smith, of the Lane Construction Company, Meriden, Conn., and Peter Bianchi, of Carlo Bianchi & Sons, Inc., Framingham, Mass., that they had offered to do the hurricane and flood-repair work on the Jacob's Ladder highway route for approximately $100,000 less than the price for which Mr. Callahan subsequently let the contract to B. Perini & Sons, Inc., of Framingham.

Contractors' Charges

These contractors had told the Governor they were willing to do the work at prices established by the Public Works Department last September, immediately after the hurricane.

To these statements, Mr. Callahan replied that he had not talked with Mr. Smith prior to the awarding of the Jacob's Ladder contract, and that "no one ever spoke to me about his being interested in the job," and that he "didn't know anything of the offer."

It was then recalled that Mr. Smith had said that he told Raymond W. Coburn, Construction Engineer of the Works Department, that he wished to bid on the project; he did not speak directly to Mr. Callahan. So, the issue narrowed today to the question of whether the engineer, Mr. Coburn, ever told Mr. Callahan.

Given Other Work

In respect to the other alleged offer—that of Peter Bianchi— the Commissioner made no attempt at denial, but declared Mr. Bianchi had expressed a preference for other work and so had been given other work.

Mr. Callahan however, confirmed the fact he had not included either the Bianchi or Lane Construction firm among the 10 firms which he invited to bid on the Jacob's Ladder work. When Charles Rugg, Special Counsel for the Governor, intimated the 10 firms were specially favored contractors, the Commissioner denied this, saying they merely were the largest, hence the most deserving.

Slot Machine Protests Made By N. H. Group to State Official

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 19—Atty.-Gen. Thomas P. Cheney has been sent a letter by the Salem Committee on Public Safety complaining against the operation of slot machines in that community, while the Committee has filed a letter of protest with the State Tax Commission against the alleged under-assessment of Rockingham Park Race Track and Canobie Lake Amusement Park.

While no announcement concerning probable action has been made, Secretary John G. Marston of the Tax Commission says the Commission will "do something" about the charges. During the legislative session the Salem Committee on Public Safety brought such matters to the attention of the lawmakers but they received no action.

* * *

Shoe Plant Situation

Labor conditions in the shoe plants of New Hampshire are again to the front.

Within the last week two shoe manufacturers have been taken before Federal courts in the State, fined heavily on charges of failure to live up to the wage and hour requirements of the Federal wage-hour law, and have been ordered to make restitution of the difference between wages paid and the amounts actually due under the Federal law.

The shoe industry was the object of a study by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor several years ago in a move preliminary to the establishment of wage and hour standards for women and minors employed in this industry.

The report was turned over by the Division to State Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie. The failure of further action to be taken or the report to be released has been the object of considerable criticism. It has been held that New Hampshire communities, ever-eager to attract new industries, have brought some shoe concerns into their communities under conditions not altogether profitable to the community.

It has been found that many of these shoe firms move about according to the incentives offered them and in such fashion as to take advantage of existing labor markets.

The shoe industry has developed extremely rapidly in New Hampshire during the last 10 years. Communities have found that by offering various forms of assistance it has been possible to attract shoe plants. The greater part of these manufacturers produce women's novelty shoes and their business is very unstable.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 3:36, 6:36, 9:36. Also Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Slim Summerville in "Winner Take All." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, the Lane Sisters, and Gale Page. Also "Code of the Secret Service," with Ronald Reagan.

Normandie—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart.

University—
Charles Laughton in "Mutiny on the Bounty," 1:45, 5:45, 9:50. Also "My American Wife," with Francis Lederer. 4:10, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. State: 1:30, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State: 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore and Cedric Hardwicke. Also Ann Sothern and Robert Young in "Maisie."

Tremont—
"Carefree," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Donat in "The Citadel." Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Cowboy and the Lady," with Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda.

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:30. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 3:00, 6:30, 10:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend" featuring Jane Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America, Strauss music, cartoons, comedies, newsreels.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Grand Illusion." Also Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Al Jolson. Also "Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:35, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Holding over Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:10 a. m., 2:10. Previews at 5:30 and 8:30 of "I Stole a Million," featuring George Raft and Claire Trevor. Also at 7 and 10 "Good Girls Go to Paris," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell.

R. K. O. Boston—
Tyrone Power and Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Inspector Hornleigh." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

Repertory—
"Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Dangerously Yours," with C. Romero. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—

1. Military Polonaise Chopin-Glazounoff
2. Symphony in B-flat, No. 4 Beethoven
   Last two movements:
   III. Scherzo
   IV. Allegro molto
3. Overture to "Tannhäuser" . . . Wagner

Interval

4. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" . . . . . Nicolai
5. "Spring," for Strings . . . . . Grieg
6. "Waltz of the Flowers," from Suite, "Nuteracker" . . . . . Tchaikovsky
7. "Procession of Bacchus," from "Sylvia" . . . . . Delibes

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hassell, conductor. 12 noon.

Life Insurance Loan Provision Adopted in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19—Effective July 31, every life-insurance policy written in Rhode Island must include an expressed provision for an automatic premium loan, unless waived in writing by the applicant, as the result of an order by Horace L. Weller, State Director of Business Regulation.

In 1934, the General Assembly enacted a statute providing that if any holder of a life-insurance policy for two years fails to pay a premium when due, his cash-surrender value shall be loaned to him to pay the premium. The loan shall be at 6 per cent interest. The law says such an arrangement is not compulsory and the policy-holder may waive it for some other arrangement.

Provisions Denied

However, Mr. Weller said, a preliminary investigation has shown that many companies have not known how to interpret the law, many applicants for insurance have not been told of the provision, and in the case of at least one company, applicants have been denied the provisions of the clause.

Under the new ruling, the cash surrender value automatically will be used to pay premiums that lapse, unless some other arrangement is specified by the policy-holder. In this way lapsed policies will not be cancelled because of failure to pay premiums if there is any cash surrender value.

Salesmen Must Explain

To make sure the applicant for insurance is informed of the clause, Mr. Weller ruled policy-holders must waive the provision in writing or it will be effective. After July 31, the insurance salesman will be duty bound to explain the provision.

In cases of policies which have lapsed because of failure of applicants to take advantage of the provision, Mr. Weller said nothing could be done unless it could be shown the applicant was refused insurance on the basis of the automatic premium loan.

368 Rail Men Dropped In New Haven Economies

Three hundred sixty-eight employees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad already have been dismissed as a result of curtailment of passenger service on the South Shore of Massachusetts, the State Public Utilities Commission was told during a hearing today. The statement was made by T. J. McGrath of Cleveland, counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which joined with the Railroad Labor Associates to oppose the abandonment of 88 stations and 65 trains on the Old Colony Division of the railroad.

If the New Haven is allowed to abandon the Old Colony in its entirety, as it has hinted it might do, more than 1,600 persons would be thrown out of work by 1941, W. F. Donoghue of Hartford, Conn., General Chairman of the Brotherhood, testified.

STOP AT Homestead Inn ON ROUTE 28

For a Good Night's Rest

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

A charming inn, built in 1732, thoroughly modern in the comfort it offers. Try our delicious dinners. Breakfast and luncheon also served.

P. O. Box 52

West Falmouth, Mass.

HERE'S a treat you'll want to enjoy often! Fresh, tree-ripened peaches in that silken-smooth Sealtest-approved-Ice Cream! We're giving you added enjoyment by bringing you this great ice cream favorite ahead of time this year! Your family will enjoy it! Get some for dessert tonight at your neighborhood Fro-joy dealer's.

IT'S FIVE-FRUIT SHERBET FOR JULY! Be sure to try this delicious Sealtest-approved-Sherbet! Five delicious fruit flavors blended together for your cool refreshment!

FRO-JOY Sealtest ICE CREAM

Sealtest-approved

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we're experienced enough in that particular direction to realize that there at least two schools of thought when it comes to the matter of picnics. The enthusiastic, when-do-we-leave and let's-get-going camp, and the other side. The so-what and why-bother contingency, to whom any meal served away from the dining-room table is considered a loss!

However, we'll admit that some of the adverse criticism of picnic lunches is well warranted. For there are women who insist that a picnic is their chance to do little . . . and that's what they do. Forgetting that the average person likes his food to be just as attractively put together (if not more so!) when he's on the beach, as he does when he's at home. Individual sandwich bags, made of wax paper of course, are the solution here. And a few seconds in labeling them "ham," "tuna," "chicken," and so forth will bring you heaps of appreciation; for nobody likes to have to go to all the bother of peeking into every sandwich in order to locate his favorite brand, you know! Then there's the matter of keeping things cool, or even cold. Which can be done without trucking the Frigidaire along; even though you may think not. And the storage refrigerator we're referring to at the moment costs but something like $1.25 . . . at R. H. White's. It's a good sized picnic refrigerator, and there's a place for ice, as well as storage space for food you want to keep cold. Which reminds us that we have yet to see the person who objected to having his sandwiches cold and crisp . . . so you might have one of those things for sandwiches exclusively if you're inviting us along!

How to Drive Off the Mosquitoes

And while we're on the subject of the great outdoors and whatnot, we are reminded (unfortunately!) of our summer companions who arrive entirely uninvited every year. The mosquito family, of course. Now the chances are that they may be keeping you from enjoying your porch this season . . . for even though it's screened in, you've never been quite able to fix the door so it would be flush down against the floor. And how quickly the little critters find that opening and tell their friends! If you're a "citronella fan" from way-back-when, then you know how effective it is in keeping them away from you. But at that it meant that you had to keep dabbing it on or around you . . . so we know you'll want to know about the citronella candles that T. D. Whitney sells for 50 cents apiece! Because here's an easy way to vaporize the place with that same effect. Just let the candles burn in their good-looking holders all the while you're devoting yourself to your guests. They'll burn for something like 15 hours, we're told, and give off a little light at the same time. For that matter they also have these same candles fixed up in a base so that you can either stick them in the ground or have them stand indoors. The others go on a table. And if you don't want to bother about going in town for them . . . just call Liberty 2300 and they'll send them out to you.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bubble Baths; And They're Scented

The salt water or lake swim is always grand . . . but nevertheless it's nice to get back home to your own tub where you can pick your own flavor! We mean where you can change the scent of your bath as often as you change your perfume. And when you can do this and at the same time build up a good six inches of bubbles, then it is indeed a pleasure. You can do it with Usa-Foam Million Bubble Bath. Either via the liquid, or the powder form. A dollar takes care of a lot of baths. At Chandler's, Slattery's, Gilchrist's, Jordan's, Filene's, or Whitney's.

♦ ♦ ♦

P. S. Regardless of how active he is, those Gabertex shorts that Rogers Peet sells will always be one step ahead of him. For $1.50, in lots of different colors. The creamiest lipstick we've ever tried is that of Mme. Huntingford, whose products are sold here by Jordan Marsh. Her "hyacinth" is most flattering with the new color trend. And you can get dungarees that look as if they'd been made with you in mind, rather than your husband . . . at R. H. Stearns'.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Freedom for All Is Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

Fascist ideas, he said, is to prove by immediate and aggressive action that something is being done to meet the needs of those subject to mass despair.

"I suggest a five-point program," Dr. Lerner stated, "which will give the people a sense that serious efforts are being made to meet their problems, and which will, therefore, give them a genuine belief in democracy."

This program included: Large expenditures for useful public works, and a program of control of credit and investment; inauguration of planning procedures as the beginning of a long-range policy; extension of New Deal policies, making it once more the living thing it was in 1935 and 1936; establishment of genuine competition in industries dealing with opinions—the press and radio, and a vigorous foreign policy tending to make all nations seek to turn inwards instead of outwards for solution of their problems.

Bills to Bar State Jobs To Married Women Killed

While Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, was making public a resolution today criticizing Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, for her "interference in Massachusetts legislation" concerning working wives, the State Senate followed the action of the House by throwing out bills designed to bar married women from State employment.

Unlike the acrimonious debate that characterized the fight in the House, the Senate accepted, without debate, adverse reports by the Committee on Public Service. One of the measures would have prohibited State employment of women whose husbands had incomes of $3,000 or more.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 20

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc
Shortwave
3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
3:30 W1XAR 15.13mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, July 20

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

NANTASKET STEAMBOATS

Special Evening Rate

35c Round Trip Evenings (Except Sun.)

Hourly Steamers

Weekday and Sunday Fares Reduced

Rowes Wharf, Boston HUBbard 1000

Sunshine Laundry

Keep your apparel in top form with real hand laundering at appealing prices . . .

—SHORE ROUTES—

Telephone BEACON 1790

8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

'On Borrowed Time' Coming; Sonja Henie Film Continues

Incoming Films

A movie version of the play, "On Borrowed Time," will head the bill at the State and Orpheum starting tomorrow. The title, in case it needs explanation, refers to the extension of Gramps' career despite the summons of the mysterious Mr. Brink, a quiet-spoken gentleman, who usually was obeyed.

Like the play, the film is a fantasy that might be put in the same general category as "Death Takes a Holiday." The cast includes Lionel Barrymore as Gramps; Bobs Watson as his grandson, Pud; Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Mr. Brink; Beulah Bondi as Granny; Una Merkel, Nat Pendleton, Henry Travers, Grant Mitchell, Eily Malyon, James Burke, Charles Waldron, Ian Wolfe, Phillip Terry, and Truman Bradley. The film was directed by Harold S. Bucquet and produced by Sidney Franklin.

Because of the nature of the story of "On Borrowed Time," the management of the two theaters is urging patrons to arrive at the beginning of the film. Otherwise it is felt that they will miss much of the effect of the picture. On Thursday, the first showing will be at the Orpheum at 9:30 a. m., and then at both theaters at 12:40, 3:50, 7, and 10:15 p. m.

The second film on the bill, "Maisie," is described as a dramatic romance about a show girl stranded in a western town, who is attracted to a ranch manager and finally succeeds in overcoming his apparent dislike for her. Robert Young, Ann Sothern, Ruth Hussey, Ian Hunter, Cliff Edwards, and Anthony Allan are among the players.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paris in the Offing

At the Keith Memorial there will be preview showings tonight of "Good Girls Go to Paris" and "I Stole a Million." Both pictures will begin their regular run on Thursday. The former film is promised to be a romantic comedy starring Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Miss Blondell, according to advance information, is supposed to be a girl with an ambition to go to Paris, who becomes a waitress in a college town hoping to find a rich student whose father will finance the trip by persuading her to forget the boy. But the plan, apparently, does not work quite as she had expected. In the cast are Walter Connolly, Alan Curtis, Joan Perry, and Isabel Jeans.

In "I Stole a Million," George Raft sets forth a man who wants to go straight, but decides that he cannot. Dick Foran, Henry Armetta, and Victor Jory are among the players. To round out the bill there will be a new Donald Duck film, "The Hockey Champ."

♦ ♦ ♦

Miss Henie Continues

The Metropolitan will continue for another week with its current bill of "Second Fiddle" and "It Could Happen to You." Sonja Henie, as everyone must be aware, decorates "Second Fiddle" with skating interludes; Irving Berlin provided the music; and Tyrone Power, Rudy Vallee, Edna May Oliver, Alan Dinehart, Lyle Talbot, and Mary Healy are in the cast. "It Could Happen to You" is a former Saturday Evening Post story acted by Stuart Erwin, Gloria Stuart, Raymond Walburn, Douglas Fowley, and June Gale.

♦ ♦ ♦

Secret Service

At the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday there will be a compromise between first and second run features. "Daughters Courageous," which heads the bill, has been seen previously at the Metropolitan. For players it has the Lane Sisters, John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn, Fay Bainter, Claude Rains, Donald Crisp, and May Robson. The new film, "Code of the Secret Service," is a melodrama about Government activity against counterfeiters. Ronald Reagan and Rosella Towne have the chief roles.

Charles River Basin to Have $100,000 Clubhouse for Public

A $100,000 clubhouse to be used to store model boats, to provide a social headquarters for the Esplanade, and to shelter skaters on the Charles River in winter, will be opened early in September, it was stated today by an official of the Metropolitan District Commission.

The clubhouse is being built on the shore of the lagoon under an allotment by the Charles River Basin Improvement Fund. This fund was jointly established by a gift of $1,000,000 from Mrs. James J. Storrow and an appropriation of $1,125,000 by the State several years ago.

The building, costing $90,000 with an additional $10,000 for equipment and landscaping, is brick, of colonial design. It has two stories, a small roof terrace where light refreshments will be dispensed, and a cupola. The latter commands a view of the entire basin and will be used as an observation tower by the Metropolitan District police.

The building will be largely used for storing model boats which are sailed by their builders every summer in the lagoon. The boats will be stored in lockers which will be rented to the public at a small fee, it was explained. The facilities of the clubhouse for this purpose, for social refreshments, or for skating in winter will be available to anyone.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Play Ball"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Music"	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Alberta Hunter, songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Lorina, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform';	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 informal discussion	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band Concert	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman interviews	vocalists	Goldman Band Concert	"Rhythmic Romance"
9:00 Francis Lederer	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 in "Paris Bound";	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Stadium Concert:	"Idea Mart"; dramatic	George Jessel's Celebri-	Del Brissett's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 New York Philhar-	program	ties program	Del Brissett's Orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 monic - Symphony	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Grant Park Concert	California Ramblers
10:15 Orchestra	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Grant Park Concert	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 Rep. S. Dickstein	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	News Service
10:45 "Night Cap Yarns"	livan, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:30 Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	E. Breeskin's Orchestra
11:45 Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 'Rhythm, Romance'	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly, sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; orch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor,	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "Play Ball"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Words and Music"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Tone Tapestries"	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Manhatters; orch.	Book Reviews
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	Light Opera Selections;	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Soprano recital
2:45 Girl Marries	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	NBC Dance Orchestra;	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Ralph Blane, tenor	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Clyde Barrie, Leon	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 Goldman, songs	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 "Song Shop"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Varieties"	"Rhythm Auction"; va-	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 "Deep River Boys"	riety program; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Console Reveries	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Maineck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Laymen Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Buddy Clark's	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Laurence	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15 Musical Weekly	Concert Internationale	Olivier in sketch; J.	Sport reports	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 "Serenade for	"It's Up to You"; Dale	P. Marquand; Jerry	"The First Offender";	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	Colonna; orchestra	dramatization	Magyar Serenaders
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	phony Or.; Hans Kind-	"Metamora"	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	ler, conductor; Virgo	America's Lost Plays:	"Sinfonietta" with Al-	"Mother's Musical
9:45 teur hour	Richard Kibi, pianist	"Metamora"	fred Wallenstein	Album"
10:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall; Bob Burns;	Dance Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:15 Festival; "John	series	Bing Crosby; Jane	Dance Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orchestra
10:30 Brown's Body,"	"Concert Salon"; vo-	Bryan; Music Maids;	Concert Revue; Henry	News Service
10:45 dramatization	calist; orchestra	John Trotter's Orch.	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	News Service

Trio Bound for Boston

'On Borrowed Time'

Bobs Watson and Lionel Barrymore in the film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Melvyn Douglas

In "Good Girls Go to Paris" scheduled for previews this evening at the Keith Memorial

Navy Men Bring Dash of Color To Enliven Society

Shut-ins are benefiting this summer by the work of the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission, one of the oldest organizations of its kind, with headquarters in Horticultural Hall in Boston. Various garden clubs and other organizations along the North and South Shores are assisting in the work which brings happiness to many city families.

Hampers are filled with flowers, fruits and vegetables and shipped from the suburban towns free of charge, by the railroads. Truckmen, employed by the Mission, collect at the North and South Stations and deliver the hampers to distribution centers in the congested centers of Boston. Empty hampers are returned to the railroad stations and sent back for packing the next week.

♦ ♦ ♦

Several hundred midshipmen from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis who are now cruising about these waters on the S. S. Texas are being entertained along their route at well-known yacht clubs. The cadets usually reciprocate with a party aboard ship. Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead Neck will be a blaze of light and impressive uniforms on the evening of Thursday Aug. 3, the date set for the midshipmen's entertainment in this region. The affair will begin with dinner at seven, followed by dancing. The group of sponsors working out the details includes Mrs. B. Devereux Barker, Sr., Mrs. Edward H. Rudd, Mrs. Hamilton P. Edwards, Mrs. Harold D. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Richard D. Seamans, Miss Priscilla Damon, Mrs. George E. Stephenson, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Mrs. B. Devereux Barker, Jr., Mrs. Robert C. Terry.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Beverly Improvement Society invites the public to stroll under its three massive English beeches for a social hour or two on Sunday afternoon, July 30. A small charge will be made at the Hale House gate that day to help establish a fund for the upkeep of the trees. Tea will be served from five to seven in charge of Mrs. Ralph Knight, chairman, Miss Mary L. Boyden, Mrs. Bernard Leslie, Mrs. Roy Patch and Miss Freda Upton. A boulder bears a bronze tablet with this inscription: "These beech trees were purchased in 1937 for the enjoyment of the people of Beverly with funds bequeathed the Beverly Improvement Society by the Misses Sarah L. and Alice E. Whitmarsh."

The three great beech trees make a wide canopy of shade, their long branches touching the ground in every direction. The trees were brought from England and given to the late Robert Hale Bancroft over 80 years ago and were cherished by his family. They are the pride of Beverly and stand on historic ground in rear of Hale House, 39 Hale St., the property of the Beverly Historical Society.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill is preparing for the National Doubles Championships, beginning Aug. 13 and continuing throughout the week. This is one of two national tennis tournaments held in the United States each year. All the recent winners at Wimbledon, as well as other top ranking players of the United States and Europe, will compete. The event is held under the auspices and rules of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Luncheon will be served each day at the club house from noon until two o'clock, and dinner will be served from six-thirty until eight. On Friday evening, Aug. 18, the annual National Doubles subscription dance will be held. Ruby Newman's orchestra will provide music.

♦ ♦ ♦

Down Cohasset way on the South Shore, the annual horse show for the benefit of the Sunlight Hospital is being planned for Aug. 24-26. The event will take place on the private show ring at Deer Hill, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft's summer estate. There will be much entertaining all along the Cape Cod shores during the three-day sports event.

♦ ♦ ♦

Also on the August social calendar for Cape Cod is the mid-summer style parade for the benefit of the Charlotte Cushman Club at Oyster Harbors Club Aug. 22. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President of the Cushman Club, will return from her European trip in time to direct this yearly event and outstanding charity fete at which the newest and most exciting fashions will be modeled by mannequins recruited from the smart set

W. MacD.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Thursday, July 20

(15.25mc-19.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

9:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."

9:30 p. m.—Music.

Navy to Follow Original Plan In Raising Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 19 (AP)—Deciding to leave the original salvage plan virtually unchanged, except to increase the number of pontoons from 7 to 10, the Navy ordered divers down today to speed the work of clearing "debris" for the next effort to raise the submarine Squalus.

The "board of strategy"—a dozen officers and experts—reached the decision on salvage plans after hearing two divers report that the sunken $4,000,000 craft lay practically on an even keel and apparently in good condition despite the second disastrous plunge which ended the first lifting effort July 13.

Six Pontoons on Stern

Rear Admiral Cryus W. Cole, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard and director of salvage operations, said six pontoons would be attached to the flooded stern and four to the bow, which the divers—Henry Frye and Lieut. J. K. Morrison—reported apparently remained unflooded.

Lieutenant Morrison and Mr. Frye, defying danger in a maze of airlines and hoses 240 feet down, reported the Squalus stern imbedded about 12 feet in the mud, eight feet less than the depth to which it sank in the first dive fatal to 26 members of the crew on May 23. They found the craft with a slight list to port.

College Women

(Continued from Page 9)

she was in Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Knitting needles click as Mrs. Hurley talks. But these are not the knitting women of a revolution. Rather, they are college students trying to discover how the loose skeins of individual freedom and social responsibility may be woven into the lasting fabric of a political and economic democracy. After the talk there are questions, questions which were not often asked by college sophomores 10 years ago.

Miss Silver explains it in telling of the project, which is sponsored by the Metropolitan Student Y. W. C. A. and which has been called "a laboratory for studying dynamics of social change." It is a pioneer movement, she says, paralleled by only a few similar experiments in other parts of the country. Yet Miss Silver feels it is essential, feels that it should be expanded and become an integral part of sociology instruction.

She tells of Joy Brickner, a Wellesley girl from Cleveland, Ohio, who is out these days on a sound truck organizing laundry workers, co-operating with the Women's Trade Union League. Or Carolyn Lotta, a Rochester, N. Y. girl, also from Wellesley, who spends her days at the Sherborn Reformatory in Framingham. Then there is Grace Matthews, a Negress from Virginia Union University, who says she talks "south'n just to please all you girls," and who works her way through college by newspaper reporting and radio announcing in Richmond.

Jacob Hugo Tatsch

Lieut. Col. Jacob Hugo Tatsch, who passed on while speaking at a Masonic dinner in London yesterday, was Librarian and Director of Education of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Tatsch also was an official of the Supreme Council of Thirty-third Degree Masons, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

Amusements

BOSTON

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560

LATEST MARCH of TIME MOVIE HISTORY Exploring FOREIGN SPIES TRAVEL-2 Cameras

2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest

1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

By Robert E. Sherwood

PLYMOUTH, W. 45, Clr. 6-9154. Air-Cooled Evgs. 8:35—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

AS SPECTACULAR AS ANYTHING TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

FREDRIC MARCH in THE AMERICAN WAY

CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center 49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474 Evgs. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor

TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES

LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph

NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220 Evgs. 2:40, 55c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY

THE PHILADELPHIA STORY

KATHARINE HEPBURN

VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN

NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH

SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990 Evgs. 2:40. Mats. TOMORROW AND SAT. 2:40 Mail orders until Aug. 26—$1 Seats $1.10

No Saturday performances during July

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present

NO TIME FOR COMEDY

By S. N. BEHRMAN

Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE

ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-8200 Evgs. at 8—$1.10-$3.30 Mats. Wed. & Thurs. 2:30

SONJA HENIE • TYRONE POWER in 'SECOND FIDDLE'

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Ford Frick, National League President, Watches Bees—Third Day at Longwood

Chicago Running Second To Pace-Setting Cincy

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those in-and-out Chicago Cubs, title defenders in this 1940 National League race, turned on the Miller-less Bees today for the start of a three-game series. In fourth place on Monday, Gabby Hartnett's westerners moved up one notch in the standing by beating the Brooklyn Dodgers that afternoon, and another notch by taking them again in the series final yesterday. So as they walked into the Allston Hive today, the Bruins were in the most favorable position of all contenders to challenge the Cincinnati leadership.

Although Hartnett, the manager, is not over-burdened with pitchers who can go nine innings, the recent addition of Claude Passeau from Philadelphia has added a new spark to the mound staff, and it may be that the Cubs can cut down that 7½-game Cincy lead and force another hair-raising finish in the senior circuit. The Chicago club has made a habit of winning pennants with last-minute spurts. The question, "Can the Reds hold off another Bruin surge this year?" offers interesting possibilities.

Cubs Lead Bees

Hartnett, always popular with Hub fans because he comes under the classification of a local boy, has tamed the Bees this year without difficulty Before the two teams met on the Hive sod this afternoon, the westerners held an eight-three edge in the series. As a matter of fact, Chicago has been the only western outfit able to push the Bostons around in recent weeks. After a slow start in competition with that half of the league, Casey Stengel's strategy surprised by winning the last five out of six from the Cardinals, three out of five from Cincy and three out of four from Pittsburgh. The Hartnetts, however, had a string of four straight over the locals when they arrived here.

As the Bees dropped a 12-3 decision to the Reds yesterday, President Ford Frick of the National League sat through the game with Bob Quinn. Ford came over from New York for several reasons. He presented Eddie Miller and Lou Fette with wrist watches for being members of the All-Star squad. Also, the prexy is considering a plan that will relieve umpires of a certain amount of pressure. Then, too, he had not been in the Hub before this season and thought it was about time he put in an appearance.

Nets at Foul Poles

Frick's scheme to aid umpires involves the foul poles. It is his idea that nets can be placed on the inside of each foul pole, thereby determining instantly whether or not a ball is fair or foul. If it lands in the net, it must be within the playing surface. From his position behind the plate, or even on the first or third base lines, the umpire is not always in a good position to judge the slant of balls driven into the bleachers.

Out in the West, the Red Sox slipped another half game further behind the Yankees in the American League. While the Bostonians were splitting a double-header at Chicago, the world titleholders were sweeping one at St. Louis And so it goes. The champs, after all, were only fooling. Their slump has apparently disappeared and they once again are hard at their annual practice of opening up a comfortable gap on the field.

Trouble at Chicago

Oddly enough, the Red Sox have held their own with every team in the league this season except the White Sox. The Boston record is as follows: eight won, four lost, with the Yankees; seven won, two lost, with the Athletics; nine won, only one lost, with Washington; six won, five lost, with Cleveland; seven won, three lost, with the Browns; seven and seven with Detroit, and four won, five lost, with Chicago.

Jimmy Foxx continues to pound opposing hurlers. The first baseman made four hits in nine tries yesterday, lifting his average to .358. Yankee Joe Di Maggio was 44 percentage points ahead of Double-X early today, but the Boston player is moving up and the New Yorker is going back. So there is still a chance that Jim will retain the crown he annexed in 1938.

Hoover Helps Olympic Body In Fund Drive

Ex-President Herbert Hoover, who was always kind to the American Olympic team when he was in the White House, has written his autograph on 20 of the special unperforated sheets of the new steel-engraved Olympic Victory Stamps, issued by the American Olympic Committee to help raise the funds required to send this country's champion athletes to the Games at Helsingfors, Finland, next year.

From the days of Belgian relief and the Mississippi flood sufferers, Mr. Hoover has always been a man to lend a hand to any worthy human need. The last Republican President is not the only G. O. P. leader to assist the American Olympic Committee by autographing these special sheets. Alf M. Landon, who carried his party's standards in 1936 and polled 16,000,000 votes for the presidency, also has signed 20 sheets of these stamps.

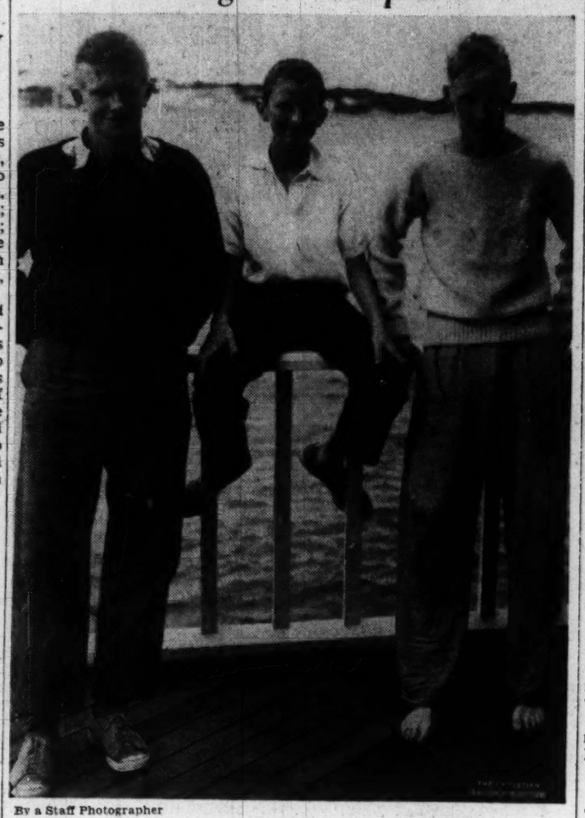
With these leaders of the party stands Thomas E. Dewey, New York's crusading state's attorney, who is the popular favorite for the Republican nomination next year. Mr. Dewey, who is interested in sports as well as sportsmanship, also has autographed twenty of these beautiful sheets of stamps.

Assist

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Golfer R. J. McMahon scored a hole-in-one — thanks to his opponent, Joe Polacek.

McMahon's tee shot stopped four inches from the cup. Polacek's approach shot knocked McMahon's ball into the hole.

Winning Curtis Cup Crew



By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Dick Meechem, captain; Johnny Lowe and Ted Norton of Annisquam Y. C.

Tiller Talk

Meechem Winner Again

The North Shore junior yacht racing championships for 1939 are over and now placed in the record books of the Curtis Cup. But there was some spice to the records of '39 and a fellow by the name of Dick Meechem provided the seasoning.

Winner a year ago in this same series, champion of the interscholastic this year, this Meechem youngster is cutting quite a figure in local yachting news.

For the first time in the 15-year history of the Curtis Cup, a skipper won two times in succession and yesterday afternoon late, they were extolling the virtues of young Meechem for such a feat.

Meechem with his crew of Ted Norton, 15, and Johnny Lowe, 15, had a deficit of three fourths of a point as they entered the last day's sailing of three races. Sandy Bay took the lead in the first race of the day when Capt. Everett Wilkinson finished second to George O'Day, Pleon, and Annisquam was third.

Meechem made up that margin in the very next race with another third as Sandy Bay and Swampscott, his close rivals, dropped in the standing. Meechem's first, his second of the six-race series, was a dramatic climax for the 'Squam sailors as they worked the "lemon" boat of the fleet into the flagship position and kept it there until after the finish.

♪ ♪ ♪

Final standing for 1939:

Annisquam, Richard Meechem	26½
Sandy Bay, Everett Wilkinson	22¼
Swampscott, Tom Rowen	22
Eastern Point, Carroll Wonson	21¼
Pleon, George O'Day	19¼
Eastern, Robert Coulsen	15¼

Winners in North Shore Curtis Cup junior yachting:

1925—Harry B. Thayer, Pleon.
1926—Lawrence P. Percival, Jr., Eastern.
1927—William D. Boardman, Manchester.
1928—S. Huntington Wolcott, Eastern.
1929—Francis H. Gleeson, Annisquam.
1930—Katherine Tappan, Eastern.
1931—F. Stanton Deland, Jr., Corinthian.
1932—Chandler Hovey, Jr., Eastern.
1933—George Ra Poor, Pleon.
1934—Jonathan S. Raymond, Jr., Eastern.
1935—Eric Shepherd, Pleon.
1936—Arthur Poor, Eastern.
1937—C. Barber Dunwoody, Swampscott.
1938—Richard Meechem, Annisquam.
1939—Richard Meechem, Annisquam.

Kay Winthrop, Pat Canning Win Third-Round Singles

Today at Longwood

Third Round—Women's Singles

Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. E. R. Nash, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Kay Winthrop, Boston, defeated Mary Lou Johnston, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.
Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2.
Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Eunice Dean, Houston, Texas, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.
Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Raymond Deston, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Pat Canning, Alameda, Calif., defeated Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.
Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Marilyn McRae, Little Rock, Ark., 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.
Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Edna Smith, Cleveland, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Katherine Winthrop and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Boston, defeated Jane Nawn, Newton, and Ruth Carter, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.
Marguerita Madden, Boston, and Mary Lou Johnston, Los Angeles, defeated Margaret Haskell, Cambridge, and Eleanor Ciccone, Newton, 8—6, 6—2.
Barbara Bradley and Catherine Malcolm, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Freeman Motley and Mrs. Frances Brett, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.
Mary Arnold and Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Barbara Nields, Philadelphia, and Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Katherine Sample, Miami, and Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Argyll Rice, Hartford, Conn., and Marietta Arguimbeau, New York, 9—7, 4—6, 9—7.

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fourth-round matches this afternoon at Longwood pitted the flying Australians, Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford, against Larry Dee of Stanford and Johnny Doeg of New Jersey, respectively. Another match found two brilliant Coast youngsters, Bobby Low, Dee's doubles partner who upset Gil Hunt yesterday, and Davie Freeman, No. 1 national junior last year, matching strokes.

Gene Mako, the American favorite this week, faces another of the young California crop, Ronnie Edwards, while Gardnar Mulloy plays the winner of the Doeg-Crawford match thus completing this afternoon's quarter-finals.

Three matches yesterday sent customers scurrying from one to another.

On the clubhouse courts, young Eddie Alloo of California was giving Johnny Doeg a first-round battle all the way. George Pero, Miami University junior and pupil of Gardnar Mulloy, was teaching his college professor a few tricks next door.

Court 5

But over on Court five, Bobby Low, No. 1 this year for Stanford University, was really causing fireworks. He was taking Gil Hunt into camp, and the ninth-ranking player in the country, second seeded in this tourney, was working every shot in the books trying to outsmart the 20-year old youngster in the well-known "anticipation" game. Low, however, was on the ball-like a hawk for put-away shots one after another. His passing and chop game finally brought victory at 6—4, 6—3.

Pero took the first set from his teacher, Mulloy, 6—3, but then faltered before Mulloy's smooth stroking and more experienced, steady play. The scores of the other two sets were 6—2, 6—3.

Doeg Tires Alloo

Alloo, the Californian who in the Baltimore tournament upset the same Gil Hunt, experienced difficulty in his first real test on grass. Doeg seems to have regained some of the form than won him the national championship in 1930, his long, chop strokes deep to the baseline corners and his practically perfect volleying at the net kept Alloo sprinting from one side to the other. Alloo was a very tired and grass-stained player after the match, but was rewarded with one of the biggest receptions of the day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Serves and Returns

Freeman plays badminton all winter. . . . He won the national championships last winter in New York, and was finalist in Boston's tournament. . . . He will be a sophomore next fall at Pomona College.

Larry Dee had the fans gasping over the tremendous power he puts into his backhand when he was playing Sammy Snow, former Thayer Academy student and captain-elect of the Dartmouth tennis team. Dee beat Snow 6—1, 6—3, and if the match was any criterion of Dee's regular play, this afternoon's meeting with Quist should provide one of the best matches of the day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dee handles himself on the court like Don Budge, measuring every shot. This is Dee's first appearance on grass.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

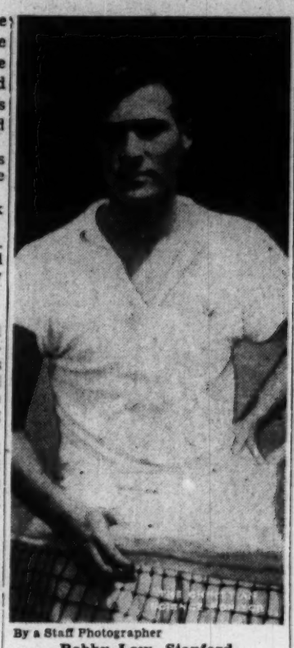
Today a Year Ago

Cleveland Indians moved within half game of American League lead, beating Yankees 5-3 behind Mel Harder.

Five Years Ago

United States lost both singles matches to Australia in inter-zone Davis Cup play, Jack Crawford beating Frank Shields and Vivian McGrath upsetting Sidney B. Wood.

Upset Sends Reporters On the Run After Low



By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Low, Stanford

They applauded him, but he couldn't understand it. Part of the gallery followed him toward the clubhouse, and as he turned around and saw them, he was embarrassed and half-trotted towards the locker-room.

At the referee's desk he was asked to give his score, and he replied, "6—4, 6—3."

"That wasn't bad, better luck next time," one remarked.

"But, Gil lost," he protested. "I'm sorry to say—but I won; Gil was 'off' today, it was awfully hot."

Pick Up Trail

Reporters by this time had picked up the trail, and they practically tackled him to stop his dash for the locker-room and quiet. Photographers, not on the scene, came rushing up—pleading "just one picture, please."

Bobby Low, young Stanford University junior next fall, flopped on the bench before his locker as if he'd been through a gruelling five-set match with Budge himself.

"I tell you," he was still repeating to excited reporters who converged upon him after his upset win over Gil Hunt, second seeded in the Bowl tourney, "Gil was 'off.'"

"Please don't ask me questions now," he pleaded, "not until after I've taken a shower."

Scribes Off Again

One of the locker boys shouted, "Eddie Alloo has Johnny Doeg, 4—2, in the first set"—and the scribes hot-footed it for "another upset?"

"They're a funny lot," exclaimed Bobby to Larry Dee, his doubles partner and sophomore at Stanford next fall. "They're just like tournament officials, after you when you're on your game, and forget you when you're off. Oh well, I'm glad they're gone; I'd like to think a bit."

He was wondering, out loud, how officials here in the East would receive this "upset." He was wondering if he was about to fulfill what "Big Bill" Tilden had told him at the age of 14—that he was one of the coming stars of the country.

Dropped by Sponsors

He was just another 20-year old "kid" before his match with Hunt, another "kid" that had been backed when he was very young, but dropped when it seemed to his sponsors that he, Bobby Low, was not the player they had thought he would be.

"Maybe, this is the beginning," his friend Dee encouraged.

"I hope so," Bobby reflected as all the excitement was forgotten.

"You were passing him well, your chops were working perfectly, and your overhead couldn't have been better. He's a smart player, one of the smartest in the game. It was a good win."

"Good win," echoed Gene Mako, as he walked past for his second match of the day.

Third Trip East

This is Low's third trip East. Yesterday's victory was the first major win. He had come fairly close a couple of times before, but no upset. This year nine times he had lost after taking the first set in tournaments. Against Hunt he had fought hard for that first set; but what was even more important, he had fought harder for that second

Today Low prepared to meet young Davie Freeman, another up-and-coming Californian.

W. A. D.

Red Sox

July 18

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	5	1	0	0	3	5	0
Cramer cf	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	2	3	8	14	1	0
Williams rf	5	1	3	6	5	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Vosmik lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	3	1	5	0
Peacock c	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Auker p	1	0	1	4	0	1	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Heving p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	40	13	15	27	27	16	0
CHICAGO							
Hayes, 2b	3	2	1	1	3	1	0
Kuhel, 1b	2	3	1	1	6	1	0
Kreevich, cf	4	2	2	5	6	1	0
Radcliff, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Walker, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Appling, ss	5	0	3	3	4	4	0
McNair, 3b	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Tresh, c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Dietrich, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Steinbacher	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dobernic, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
‡Marcum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	10	10	14	27	10	2

*Batted for Dickman in third. †Batted for Dietrich in second. ‡Batted for Smith in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	7	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	—13
Chicago	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—10

Runs batted in, Radcliff 2, Appling 2, Kreevich 6, Walker, Vosmik, Auker 2, Foxx 3, Williams 3, Nonnenkamp. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home runs, Auker, Foxx, Williams, Kreevich. Sacrifices, Kreevich, Hayes, Peacock, Heving. Double plays, Smith, Appling and Kuhel; Appling, Hayes and Kuhel. Left on base, Boston 6, Chicago 7. Base on balls by Auker 2, by Dickman, by Heving 4, by Dietrich 2, by Dobernic, by Smith. Struck out, by Heving 2, by Brown. Hits, off Auker, 4 in 1 inning; off Dickman, 3 in 1 inning; off Heving, 3 in 7 innings; off Dietrich, 6 in 2 innings; off Dobernic, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Smith, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Brown, 3 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, Smith. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Dobernic. Time, 2h. 23m. Umpires, Summers, Basil and Rommel. Attendance, 7000 estimated.

SECOND GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hayes 2b	4	1	1	1	4	5	0
Kuhel 1b	4	2	1	1	7	0	0
Kreevich cf	4	1	3	3	2	0	0
Radcliff rf	3	2	2	2	6	0	0
Walker lf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Appling ss	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
McNair 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tresh c	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
*Steinbacher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schlueter c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marcum p	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	8	11	12	27	10	2
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	3	0	2	2	6	5	0
Cramer cf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Foxx 1b	4	2	1	1	7	2	0
Williams rf	5	1	3	3	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	2	2	0	4	0
Vosmik lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wilson p	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
†Finney	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auker p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	13	13	24	13	0

*Batted for Tresh in seventh. †Batted for Wilson in sixth. ‡Batted for Dickman in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	3	—	8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Cronin, Finney 2, Tabor, Williams, Kreevich 2, Radcliff, Walker 2, Brown, Appling, McNair. Two-base hits, Walker. Stolen bases, Kreevich 2, Radcliff. Sacrifices, Cramer, Appling, Kreevich, Tabor, Cronin 2. Double plays, Kuhel (unassisted); Appling, Hayes and Kuhel. Left on bases, Boston 10, Chicago 12. Bases on balls, by Wilson 3, by Dickman 3, by Auker 4, by Marcum, by Brown 2. Struck out, by Marcum 3, by Wilson, by Dickman. Hits, off Wilson, 10 in 5 innings; off Dickman, 1 in 3 innings; off Auker, none in 1 inning; off Marcum, 11 in 6 innings; off Brown, 2 in 3 innings. Winning pitcher, Brown. Losing pitcher, Dickman. Umpires, Basil, Rommel, and Summers. Time, 2h. 33m. Attendance, 7,000 (estimated).

Bees

July 18

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gamble lf	6	1	1	1	6	0	0
Frey 2b	4	2	3	3	0	3	0
Werber 3b	6	1	1	2	1	2	0
McCormick 1b	5	1	3	6	10	0	0
Hershberger c	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Craft cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Bordagaray cf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bongiovanni rf	6	0	3	3	3	0	0
Myers ss	3	1	2	2	1	3	0
Derringer p	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Totals	47	12	19	23	27	8	0
BOSTON							
Warstler, ss	5	1	2	2	2	2	0
Garms, rf	4	1	2	2	1	0	1
Hassett, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	1	1
West, lf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	2	3	2	6	1
Majeski 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Lopez c	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Huber	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lanning p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Outlaw cf	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fette p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Masi c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Totals	38	3	11	11	27	12	3

*Batted for Frankhouse in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	—12
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, McCormick 4, Hershberger 2, Bongiovanni, Myers 2, Hassett, Cuccinello, Gamble, Derringer, Huber, Bordagaray. Two-base hit, Werber. Home run, McCormick. Hits, off Fette, 3 in 2 innings; off Earley, 5 in 1 1-3 innings; off Frankhouse, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Lanning, 4 in 1 inning. Left on base, Cincinnati 13, Boston 10. Base on balls, by Fette 2, by Derringer 2, by Frankhouse 2. Struck out, by Earley, by Derringer 2, by Frankhouse. Double play, Warstler, Cuccinello and Hassett. Wild pitch, Derringer. Hit by pitched ball, by Earley (Hershberger). Losing pitcher, Fette. Time, 2h. 3m. Umpires, Barr, Moran and Stewart. Attendance, 3,369.

Ice Cream for Summer Days

Take home a package of coolness tonight and enjoy it when you're ready! Many shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor pack ice cream in ingeniously designed containers in which the cream stays smooth and solid for an hour or two, or longer. Pretty nice for picnics!

Major Leaders

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .379; Bonura, New York, .348.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 67; Frey, Cincinnati, 66.
Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 74; Bonura, New York, 60.
Hits—Brown, St. Louis, and Arnovich, Philadelphia, 108.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 26; Mize, St. Louis, 25.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 12; Goodman, Cincinnati, and Garms, Boston, 8.
Home runs—Mize, St. Louis, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, Ott, New York, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 15.
Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 13; Hack, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 9—2, Dean, Chicago, 4—1.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .402; Foxx, Boston, .358.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 74; Cramer, Boston, 73.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 77; Greenberg, Detroit, 69.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 113; McQuinn, St. Louis, 111.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 29; Rolfe, New York, 27.
Triples—Wright, Washington, 9; Travis and Lewis, Washington, McCosky, Detroit, McQuinn, St. Louis, Kuhel, Chicago, and Keltner, Cleveland, 7.
Home runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 17; Foxx, Boston, 16.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 30; Chapman, Cleveland, 13.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 11—0; Sundra, New York, 5—0.

Easy Mark

KANSAS CITY—Frank Colley, director of the American Association Press and Radio Bureau, here for the All-Star game, tells this story:

Near the end of last year's All-Star battle in Indianapolis, the club secretary gave Colley the attendance figures and remarked, "Well, this looks like a new record."

"Not quite," said Colley, and cited the figures.

The business manager returned in a few minutes with a higher total which did set a record.

He'd personally purchased the few tickets necessary to eclipse the old mark.

Baltimore was once in the National League.

Sporting Around the Hub

Local Golfers Idle Until Week End

Following their hectic week with the Massachusetts amateur championship last week, local golfers found themselves idle so far this week as far as tournaments go, with only the scheduled arrival of Lawson Little this afternoon and the Winchester Country Club's 16th annual four-ball affair beginning Friday to occupy their attention.

Little was due to be in Boston today for a short stop-over on his way to his new position as professional at the Bretton Woods Golf Club. Lawson takes up his duties there tomorrow.

Best in History

As far as the Winchester event is concerned, this year's tourney promises to be one of the best in history. Shifting of the date from mid-week to week end has caused a tremendous jump in the entry list. According to Chairman Harry McGrath, 60 pairs have already entered, with the possibility that 80 may tee off on Friday. This would be twice as many as entered last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Meanwhile, entries close tomorrow for the New England amateur at Wannamoisett next week. The championship will begin Wednesday with a 36-hole qualifying round, with 64 entering match play Thursday. Massachusetts has been allotted 40 of the 108 places in the entry list.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many of the local professionals are planning to compete in the third annual Northeastern pro-amateur tournament that will be played metropolitan style at Poland Spring Sunday and Monday. Some of them will team with two or three amateurs and post of course the best score.

♪ ♪ ♪

Teddy Adams of South Shore by his win in the State amateur has joined six other Massachusetts golfers with a handicap of two. The reduction from his former rating of five now ranks him with Jesse Guilford, Francis Ouimet, Ted Bishop, and Emery Stratton of Woodland, Mel Merritt of Tedesco, and Fred Wright of Trapelo. Only Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, the New England amateur champion, is lower, with a handicap of one. Ray Marad of George Wright municipal course, runner-up to Adams last week, was sliced from seven to four, while Franklin Pfaelzer of The Country Club, a semifinalist, was reduced from five to four.

♪ ♪ ♪

Aleppo Temple has planned another golf outing, this time at Vesper Country Club in Lowell. The affair will take place next Tuesday.

♪ ♪ ♪

While the Olympets and the New Haven Starlets are billed as the feature softball game at the Garden tomorrow evening, the preliminary affair between the Rohobath Milkmaids and the Gardenias promises to be almost as interesting. The first game is a Met League affair, with first place in the standing at stake. Earlier in the season, before the league was formed, the Rhode Island girls beat the local outfit. As for the second game, which will get under way promptly at nine o'clock, the Boston girls will be facing an undefeated team. Florence Boudreau is slated to pitch for the Olympets.

Virginians Sign Alike

When Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd autographed 20 of the special unperforated sheets of the new Olympic Victory Stamps, issued to help raise the American Olympic fund, he wrote his signature simply "R. E. Byrd." This recalls that coincidentally another of Virginia's greatest sons, Gen. Robert Edward Lee, always signed himself merely "R. E. Lee."

Admiral Byrd has explained his addiction to initials by saying that he has estimated that this has saved him a month of solid writing in his lifetime, he has autographed so many things. Perhaps General Lee used the shortcut also to save time, since he was a prolific letter-writer.

Along with Admiral Byrd in the aviation field among the many outstanding Americans who have autographed these beautiful stamps is Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, whose career includes spectacular success in the sporting world as an automobile racer, in the World War as America's ace of aces, and in the world of business as one of this country's topmost aviation industrialists.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended July 13 rose to 212 from 162 in the preceding holiday-shortened week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 232.

FOOL THE WEATHER MAN

You won't care how hot it is when you are enjoying a cool, delicious serving of Durand's Ice Cream.

Ice Cream to take out, 80c qt. (packed in insulated bags)

"The Smartest Shops in Town"
BROCKTON, MASS. 12 Main Street
DORCHESTER, MASS. Codman Square
LEXINGTON, MASS. 1780 Massachusetts Ave.
TAUNTON, MASS. 19 Taunton Green
WELLESLEY, MASS. 56 Central Street
WOLLASTON, MASS. 13 Beale Street
E. GREENWICH, R. I. Woolworth Block, Main St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. 742 Hope Street
WESTERLY, R. I. Dixon Square Bldg.

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS

Summer Candy Specials, 39c to 59c lb.

SAILINGS TWICE WEEKLY DIRECT TO
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
$10 ONE WAY $18.40 ROUND TRIP
The splendid big S. S. Yarmouth sails from Central Wharf, Boston, Sundays and Thursdays at 5 P. M. (D. S. T.). Due Saint John 10 A. M. (A. T.) next day. Comfortable staterooms and excellent meals at reasonable cost.
SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT; or apply 79 Boylston St. (Little Building). LIBerty 3830; 15 Franklin St., LIBerty 5330; or India Wharf, HANcock 1700.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Clearance! Summer Furniture

1835 1939

Now in Progress

Substantial reductions make it possible for you to add a touch of beauty and color to your porch or lawn . . . and it is smart economy to buy NOW for this and next year's use.

Peel Cane — Rattan — Hickory
Gliders — Chairs — Umbrellas
Chaisettes — Lounge Chairs — Reclining Chairs

Wrought Iron and White Metal

Most items are one-of-a-kind; come early for best selection.

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St. Boston

Free delivery anywhere in the United States

Trapshooter Is Medalist at Colordado Springs—Oxford Captain to Attend Yale

King Scores Medal Honors In Trans-Mississippi Golf

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 19 (AP) — A handsome young Texan, black-haired Rufus King, drove to medal honors in the 39th annual Trans-Mississippi golf tournament yesterday with practically all the favorites in.

A beautiful first nine gave the 23-year-old Wichita Falls youngster a 32-37—69, one under par for the Broadmoor course that stretches its 6,602 yards against the mountains shouldering Pikes Peak.

Trapshooter

King, who finished at Southern Methodist University this year, won the Grand American trapshooting handicap title when ne was only 14.

Tied with 35-35—70, even par, were John Barnum of Edinburgh, Texas, and Bob Bobbish of Detroit, who won the Western amateur title last year.

But for most of the field of 243 par was as hard to reach as the top of Pikes Peak in a blizzard.

Match Play

A gusty southeast wind spanked the scenic course.

The day's 63 low scorers and Defending Champion Ven Savage, Salt Lake City, will start five days of match play duels today.

The three former champions here, besides Savage, made sure of getting into the championship flight. Eddie Held of Denver, shot 72, Don Schumacher of Dallas, had 73 and John Dawson, veteran parformer from Hollywood, 74.

"Happy Trio"

Duke University's "happy trio" stuck together in moving into championship play. Two of them had 73's—Stewart (Skip) Alexander of Durham, N. C., and Bob Brownell of Washington, while Hank Russell, of Coral Gables, Fla., shot a 77.

Darkness cloaked the course before 10 players who tied at 80 finished a playoff for four places in the championship bracket. The four making it were: W. A. Moncrief, Fort Worth Texas; Blaine Young, Omaha; P. M. Aitken, Lincoln, Neb., and Harold Kaufman, Oklahoma City.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Why Not Traffic Lights?

With the Lou Chiozza-Jojo Moore collision at the Polo Grounds coming on top of the Eddie Miller-Al Simmons bumping at the Boston Beehive, traffic lights in the territory immediately behind the infield may soon be standard equipment in all big league parks. But even red signals might not stop some of the boys in their anxiety to gobble up those Texas League loopers.

Seriously though, two teammates running into each other on the ball field, particularly in the majors, would seem a highly unnecessary event. You can understand how high school kids get their signals crossed going after pop flies, but up in fast company there is no excuse for such accidents. Of course, sometimes the participating players are warned by shouting mates and still keep running. But more often collisions occur because everyone in the vicinity neglected to exercise his vocal cords.

As strange as it may seem, there is a suspicion that the injury to Miller at Boston will have more bearing on the outceme of the National League pennant race than the incident which cost the Giants their third baseman. The Terrymen are higher in the standing than the Bees, but with Tony Cuccinello back at second base, Casey Stengel's club was moving ahead rapidly until it lost the brilliant young shortstop, and figured to be a very troublesome outfit in the waning weeks of the campaign. Without Miller, however, who had not missed an inning before the accident, the Hub team does not look good enough to threaten the first division.

* * *

On Monday at Ebbets Field, a young fellow by the name of Charley Root, wearing a Chicago Cub uniform, defeated the Dodgers 11-2. The game attracted little attention, although it did elevate the Bruins to third place in the National League standing. But to Root, it must have been a sweet victory, for checks in the win column are not abundant for Charley any longer. To be exact, it was No. 3 for the season and balances a trio of setbacks.

At first thought it seems Root must have been side-arming those hitters for 20 years or more, though actually this is his fifteenth campaign in the National League. And he has spent all of them with Chicago. Always a problem for the opposition in an important series, Charley has won 186 and lost 144 for the Wrigley Field organization. He has appeared in four World Series and hopes this coming October will mark No. 5. But with Cincinnati fighting off all challenges, the ancient hurler may never reach that fifth milestone.

* * *

Late last month the Bees released Joe Walsh outright to the Evansville club of the Three-I League. Perhaps you remember Walsh; perhaps you do not. But those in close touch with the Boston situation during the past few years are well acquainted with the young man. Until an injury interrupted his career—an injury sustained on a basketball court—he apparently was headed for a prosperous term in the majors.

When Walsh reported to the Bees at Bradenton in the spring of 1938, Rabbit Warstler was the regular shortstop and it was an open secret that the veteran was not in the good graces of the management. Walsh, selected in the draft from Little Rock, proceeded to give a great exhibition of fielding on the rough grounds at the Fair Grounds. Casey Stengel admitted later that he was ready to start the season with the freshman at the important short-field spot.

But even before the Bees opened their schedule in the Grapefruit League, an old knee injury put Walsh on the sidelines. He was sent back to Boston, and when he could get around again, he was shipped to Hartford. From there he drifted to Toronto, but always the results of that basketball game hampered his defensive work on the diamond. Now it appears Joe is no longer big league timber. If he were, the Bees would not release their hold.

Walsh had a great pair of hands and looked the part of a ball player. As they like to say in the dugout, he could hound those ground balls. If he had a fault, it was a hot temper, but after a while this could have been an asset. Walsh's experience should be a lesson to other young athletes interested in turning to baseball as a livelihood.

Outfielder Joyner (Jo-Jo) White and first-baseman George Archie are just one half of what the Seattle Rainiers received for their 1938 pitching ace, Freddy Hutchinson—but White and Archie are helping push the Seattle club to a high place in the Coast league standing. Archie is leading the club in batting and White tops the league in stolen bases.

Seattle Spurt Awakens Northwest Pennant Hopes

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A traveling Northwesterner paused one day recently while seeing the thrills of the New York Fair, and took a hurried glance at the baseball standings in a local paper. There, in bold-face agate type at the bottom of the page, were the Pacific Coast records—and lo, like Abou Ben Adhem, he saw his home team heading the list.

Yes, it was none other than the Seattle Rainiers that were camped in the top position, as the Coast league season entered the last half of the season. Closely behind the Rainiers were the Los Angeles Angels, but it is doubtful if they are related to the "angel" who placed Adhem's name on the honor roll; in Leigh Hunt's famous poem.

The Rainiers must not have had enough "love for their fellow men" because they were soon replaced at the top of the list by the erstwhile Angels, but all during the past month these two teams have been in a "dogfight" for first place.

Awaken Dormant Hopes

The sensation of a team so high in the standings is a new one for the Seattle fans, although they were given a slight thrill at the end of last season when a winning streak pushed the Rainiers into second place. It has awakened the dormant pennant hopes of the Northwest fans, who haven't seen Seattle win the Coast title since 1924.

What is the reason for the Rainiers' high position? Most baseball followers thought Seattle would have a letdown after selling Freddy Hutchinson, who with his 25 victories was responsible for one fourth of Seattle's wins last year. The answer is, a better-balanced ball club.

It appears that Seattle got the best of the Hutchinson deal, even though Tony Piet refused to report for minor league play. Included in the transaction with Detroit were: Piet, Joyner (Jo-Jo) White, George Archie, Ed Selway, and an unannounced sum of money.

Popular Coast Leaguer

White, after a poor start, has commenced to show the stuff that made him a major league star, and has become a very popular Coast leaguer. His batting average has risen almost to the .300 mark despite his early season slump, but it is his fielding and base-running that mark him as outstanding. White shows his major-league training as he cavorts around the outfield, and on the bases he gives opposing pitchers many uneasy moments. At present he is leading the league in stolen bases.

George Archie has proved himself a valuable cornerstone at first base. His fielding is flawless and he is leading the Rainiers in batting. He has the ability to hit in the pinch, and has broken up many ball games.

Pitcher Selway has done mostly relief work, but shows promise of developing into a first-line pitcher.

Equal to Occasion

With Hutchinson gone, the burden was heavy on the Seattle pitching staff, but they are proving more than equal to the occasion. Dick Barrett had 15 wins at the halfway mark, against 7 defeats, as compared with last season's complete record of 18 won and 17 lost. Paul Gregory seems likely to better his 1938 record of 21 won and 15 lost, while Hal Turpin will also clip the 20-game mark if he continues at the present pace.

Behind the plate, Gilly Campbell has ably taken over the duties of Hal Spindel and is not disappointing the local rooters. Campbell is getting the best out of the pitchers, and is batting at a higher clip than Spindel, now with the St. Louis Browns.

On second base, Joe Morrissey, picked up early in the season just to fill in for a while, has won himself a steady job through his fielding ability. Alan Strange at shortstop is continuing his good fielding and has added stick power to his fielding brilliance. He is now batting over .300—last year he hit .245.

In the outfield, the youngster Edo Vanni and the veteran Bill Lawrence aid White in presenting a formidable defense and offense. The "slugger" Mike Hunt has to take a back seat to this combination for he has not been slugging this year, and he never earned his position by his fielding.

Fans Respond

Manager Jack Lelivelt has done well with the material on hand, and the local fans are responding with continuously large attendance records. Last year they had a capacity crowd of over 10,000 about every fourth day (when Hutch would pitch), and had trouble even drawing flies on the other three days. But now the fans are regularly flocking out to the new stadium to see baseball, and they hope, pennant-winning baseball.

Bob Cahn

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Atley Donald; George Selkirk and Babe Dahlgren, Yankees—Donald pitched three-hit ball to shut out Browns in opener for 11th victory without defeat; Selkirk and Dahlgren each hit homer and two singles to give Yanks second game.

Sylvester Johnson, Phillies—Beat Pirates, 8-3, giving them only eight hits.

Joe Krakauskas and Taft Wright, Senators — Krakauskas held Tigers to six hits and clouted triple with bases loaded; Wright, with three doubles and two singles, had perfect day at plate.

Terry Moore, Cardinals—His homer and single drove in two runs in 5-3 victory over Giants.

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox, and Clint Brown, White Sox—Foxx accounted for four runs with homer, triple and single as Boston won opener, 13-10; Brown's relief pitching saved White Sox split in nightcap.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Held Dodgers to nine hits and retired side on strikeouts in ninth with tying runs on base.

Joe Dobson, Indians—Entered game in fourth with two on, one out and score tied to pitch Cleveland to 6-3 decision over Athletics.

Frank McCormick, Reds—His home run and pair of singles drove in four runs in rout of Bees.

All-Star Game

KANSAS CITY, July 19 (AP)—The sixth annual American Association "all star" baseball game scheduled last night with the Kansas City Blues as the opposing club was postponed because of rain.

H. Roy Ramey, Secretary of the Kansas City club, said the game will be played at 8 o'clock tonight.

The game will start a half hour earlier to permit members of the "all star" team to catch trains for their respective club cities in time to resume their regular playing schedule.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	23	.723
Boston	48	27	.640
Chicago	44	36	.550
Cleveland	41	39	.513
Detroit	40	41	.494
Washington	34	50	.405
Philadelphia	31	49	.388
St. Louis	24	57	.296

Results July 18

Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 10, Detroit 2.
Boston 13, Chicago 10.
Chicago 8, Boston 5.
New York 9, St. Louis 0.
New York 4, St. Louis 3.

Michigan State has 17 grid vets.

Challenge to Thunderbolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A challenge to Thunderbolt, world's fastest car, now on show in the British Pavilion at New York World's Fair, is being prepared by John Cobb, who held the record for speed broken by Capt. George Eyston in the Thunderbolt in September, 1938.

The car which Mr. Cobb will take to Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, U. S. A., in August, weighs only three tons against the six and a half tons of Thunderbolt. Many believe this makes a car dangerous to handle, but Mr. Cobb thinks that it is a small, lightweight car which will break the world's record.

The basic principle of the car is a twisted single-backbone chassis with two Napier Lion engines slung back-to-back and aslant, one engine driving the front axle, the other the rear axle. A 2,500-horsepower car, it is being "tuned" to develop an extra 300 horsepower—and with this Mr. Cobb hopes to reach 360 miles an hour over the salt flats.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	48	29	.623
Chicago	43	39	.524
New York	41	38	.519
St. Louis	40	37	.519
Brooklyn	38	37	.507
Pittsburgh	37	38	.493
Boston	37	41	.474
Philadelphia	24	49	.329

Results July 18

Chicago 4 Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 12, Boston 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 3.

Haney Signed for 1940

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19 (AP)—To pump new confidence into the St. Louis Browns President Don Barnes has signed Manager Fred Haney for 1940 and offered players a bonus if they finish sixth or higher in the American League.

Under the bonus plan, the eighth-place Brownies will divide $10,000 if they finish sixth, $15,000 if they get up to fifth, and $20,000 if they reach fourth place.

Seigniory Dates

The Tenth Annual International Tennis Tournament originally scheduled at the Seigniory Club (near Montreal) for Aug. 25-27 has now been changed to Aug. 18-19-20.

Sidney B. Wood Flies East; Wins Opening Match

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — Sidney Wood, the young mine operator who spends more time now traveling between New York and California on business than he does practicing his tennis strokes, has the way clear for an easy victory in the Eastern clay court tennis championships.

He's hardly the same Wood who won the Wimbledon title eight years ago and was one of the best three or four players in the world when the experts figured he hadn't even reached his "peak." He came back far enough last year to earn the No. 4 spot in the national rankings although he often tired badly when he had to play a long match on a hot day. Now he's not in top shape and is a bit slow at court covering, but he's the best man in sight since the field has been whittled down to 16.

Seeded No. 1

Seeded No. 1, Wood had his first taste of action yesterday after finishing a cross-country airplane trip from his California mines. Two opponents obligingly defaulted, so he didn't have to lift a recket to get into the fourth round. Marvin Kantrowitz of New York proved just good enough to give him a workout before going down, 6—2, 7—5, as Sidney went into the last 16.

Meanwhile upsets and defaults removed the next four men on the seeded list, leaving Bob Peacock of Berkeley, Calif., as his strongest rival according to the tournament ranking list. And Peacock had to go three sets to beat Donald Hawley of East Orange, N. J., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., and Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, were the victims of fourth-round upsets yesterday. They were listed second and third. Jack Tidball, No. 4, didn't start the tourney and Jack Kramer, No. 5, defaulted to his fellow Californian, Doug Imhoff.

Toley Wins

George Toley of Los Angeles, who was fresh and spry while his seeded rival was tired from several weeks of steady play, handed Guernsey a 6—3, 6—3 licking while Charles Mattman of New York solved Kamrath's "soft" game and beat him 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. They automatically became "threats" along with J. Gilbert Hall, the Orange, N. J., veteran, Martyn Buxby of Miami, defending champion, Jeff Podesta of Montclair, N. J., and Joe Fishbach and Frank Bowden of New York, the other seeded survivors.

Others of the last 16 are Marvin Wachman of Chicago, Bill Gillespie of Atlanta, Dick McKee of Miami, Earl Bartlett, Jr., of New Orleans, Darrell Hudlow of Phoenix, Ariz., and Jack Mahoney of New York.

The women's singles tourney stuck more closely to form with Topseeded Millicent Hirsh of New York and fourth-ranked Baba Madden of Boston leading the way into the semifinals.

And Talking of . . . Water Polo

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford Skipper for U. S. A.

LONDON—Yale University is to gain one expert water-polo player next fall—R. M. Lodge, captain of this year's Oxford University team. Lodge, the Oxford-born son of a British judge on the bench in India, played a remarkably fine game against Cambridge in the 1939 inter-varsity match at the Empire Pool, Wembley, and obtained two goals. But he did not fulfill his great ambition of leading the Dark Blues to victory against the Light, because the Cantabs scored five goals, all registered by their brilliant captain, R. B. Garforth.

This man, who has played for England in international competition, was absolutely on the top of his form. As Lodge did, he found the net twice in the first half of the match, and, after the interval, there was no stopping him. Altogether Garforth has been responsible for 13 goals against Oxford, for he notched four in both 1937 and 1938.

1891

The water polo match, instituted in 1891, is one of the few inter-varsity clashes in which one side has managed to gain and sustain a pronounced superiority. Twenty-four times has Cambridge proved victorious, against Oxford's fourteen, and seven battles have ended with honors easy. The last occasion of a tied match, by the way, was as far back as 1908.

These results would seem to postulate that the Light Blues, generally speaking, have speedier swimmers. And evidence in support of this supposition is furnished by the records of the inter-varsity swimming match itself. This was first held one year after the water polo game was inaugurated and only 11 times have the Oxonians been victorious. Cambridge, on the other hand, can claim 29 successes and four contests in the 47-year-old series have been drawn.

This season, however, the Dark Blues carried the day—by the narrow margin of 28 points to 25. A fact for which they had mainly to thank D. L. Powell, a freshman from Monmouth School. In Wales, Powell has won several national championships, so it came as no surprise to people who have followed his swimming career when he outpaced the pick of the Cambridge racers over 220 yards and 440 yards, freestyle. His times for these distances were 2m. 31s. and 5m. 30.4s., respectively, the latter constituting a record for the inter-varsity meet. The previous best for the Oxford-Cambridge quarter-mile was 5m. 35s. by Robert Mitchell, Cambridge, in 1934, the year when the contest was first held in public. Up to that time it was just a private affair, staged at the Bath Club, London.

South African Star

The only individual event won by Cambridge this year was the 150 yards backstroke, in which the Light Blues were represented by the well-known South African swimmer, A. L. Brink, champion of the South African Universities for the backstroke in 1936, champion of the Transvaal in 1937 and captain of swimming at Witwatersrand University last year. He won against Oxford in 1m. 56.4s. Another South African to distinguish himself was W. S. Webber, who gave the Cantabs an excellent start in the 4 x 50 yards freestyle relay. R. R. Garforth, R. D. I. Gibson and M. A. Liddle carried on the good work and the result was a victory for them in 1m. 49.4s.

All the other races on the program went to Oxford. Namely, the 3 x 100 yards medley relay (backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle), the 100 yards freestyle and the 200 yards breaststroke. G. C. Stockwell won the "100" in 60s. precisely; N. E. Monie repeated his breaststroke victory of last year (his time, 2m. 48.2s. was 2s. slower than the inter-varsity record he put up in 1938); and, for the purposes of the medley relay these two men joined forces with a backstroke specialist, M. E. A. Rowden, the trio winning in 3m. 38.8s.

Contender Nearing Finish In San Francisco-Honolulu Race

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP) — Contender, 106-foot yawl skippered by Dick Loynes of Long Beach, Calif., neared the end of the San Francisco-Honolulu yacht race last night with a comfortable lead over its closest competitor, the Blitzen.

Lookouts at Makapuu Point at 8:30 P. M., (PST) placed the Contender 15 miles from Diamond Head. Two other crafts' sails were visible but they could not be identified.

At 7 P. M. (PST) the Contender estimated it was 30 miles from Diamond Head, with Richard J. Reynolds' New York boat "Several" miles behind. Fandango, owned by E. W. Pauley, Los Angeles, was in third place.

Loynes said in a radio broadcast (MBS) that he believed the Contender would cross the finish line between 7 and 7:30 P. M. Honolulu time (9:30-10 P. M. PST.) A brisk wind was pushing the Contender along at a good clip, Loynes declared.

The Contender reported it was 64 miles from Diamond Head at noon (2:30 P. M. PST) and would have covered 34 miles in 4½ hours if its last reported position was correct. The Blitzen's noon position was 13 miles behind that of the Contender, with the Fandango, approximately 40 miles north of the Blitzen, 78 miles out.

Naval planes from Oahu observed the Contender in the lead at 2:15 P. M. (4:45 P. M. PST), then identified the Blitzen and Fandango.

No position report was received from the Chubasco, the $80,000 entry of W. L. Stewart Jr. of Los Angeles, but the Fandango indicated in a radio message to amateur station W6USA at the Golden Gate Exposition that the Los Angeles craft was five miles astern, which would put it in fourth place.

The Zoe H., Ray Person's yacht from Los Angeles, gave its position as 96 miles out and fifth in the race among the boats actually reporting, sighted and identified.

Western Open Begins Friday

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—It's hard to figure it out any way except that Byron Nelson and Henry Picard are the men to beat in this week end's Western open golf tournament, a calculation of which Defending Champion Ralph Guldahl no doubt is keenly aware.

Guldahl won the Western title when he couldn't win anything else back in 1936, and maybe a victory in the 40th annual renewal of the fixture will set him off on another winning streak in major competition, but first he must dispose of the Nelson-Picard twosome, as well as a lot of other topflight golfers.

Since winning his first Western open three years ago, Guldahl has added two more Westerns to make it three in a row and has won and lost the national open title. Now he faces a possible shutout in the summer pro title league.

Nelson, national open champion, and Picard, the new P. G. A. champion, are the shotmakers who have stolen his thunder.

This trio and about 250 other pros and amateurs will tee off Friday over the Medinah Country Club course in the first round of the 72-hole medal-play event. Another 18 holes follow Saturday and the final 36 Sunday.

Tommy Armour, Medinah pro, holds the Western open low scoring record. He won with a 273 in 1929 at Milwaukee.

In addition to the title, improved rating in the Vardon Trophy contest and the money derby are at stake in the Western.

Victory in the Western counts 60 points in the Vardon Race. Picard leads now with 393 points. Nelson has 353, Sam Snead, 268; Dick Metz, 231, and Guldahl, 199. Picard also tops the money winners, having earned $8,177 this year. Snead is second with $6,777 and Nelson third with $6,673.

The entry list for the Western reads like a who's who of pro golf. Snead, Metz, Jimmy Thomson, Johny Bulla, little known pro who finished second in the British open; Dutch Harrison, Paul Runyan, Harold Cooper, Denny Shute, Horton Smith, and many others will be in there firing at Guldahl's three-year hold on the title.

All-Star Leaders

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—The present leaders in the nationwide poll to select a College All-Star Football squad to play the National Pro League champions here Aug. 30 follow:

Ends—Earl Brown, Notre Dame, 169,484; Bill Daddio, Pittsburgh, 148,936; Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee, 148,172; George Lenc, Augustana, Ill., College, 143,394.

Tackles—Joe Mihal, Purdue, 133,853; Bob Haak, Indiana, 131,292; Ed Beinor, Notre Dame, 128,176; Al Wolff, Santa Clara, 124,943.

Guards—Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan, 160,397; Ed Bock, Iowa State, 137,863; Mike Kochel, Fordham, 134,055; Jim Hodges, Illinois, 120,718.

Centers—Dan Hill, Duke, 149,115; Ki Aldrich, Texas Christian, 90,478.

Quarterbacks — Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian, 278,804; Ed Hofer, Notre Dame, 118,736.

Halfbacks—Bob Macleod, Dartmouth, 209,948; Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh, 201,306; John Pingel, Michigan State, 163,783; Bronco Smilanich, Arizona, 155,133.

Fullbacks—Howard Weiss, Wisconsin, 201,376; Bil Osmanski, Holy Cross, 98,354.

J. Louis Comiskey

EAGLE RIVER, Wis., July 19 (AP)—J. Louis Comiskey, 54, owner of the Chicago White Sox baseball team, passed on at his summer home here, a member of his household reported.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results July 18]

International League

Jersey City, 13, Buffalo 6.
Rochester 7, Newark 7.
Syracuse 4, Toronto 3.
Montreal 8, Baltimore 4.

American Association

All-Star game postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 9, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 7, San Diego 3.
Hollywood 6, Portland 5.

Texas League

Tulsa 5, Beaumont 3.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 3.
San Antonio 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Houston 2, Fort Worth 0.

Southern Association

Nashville 10, Knoxville 9.
Chattanooga 7, Atlanta 5.
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock 12, Memphis 0.

Eastern League

Binghamton 8, Hartford 6.
Scranton 6, Williamsport 5.
Elmira 4, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Albany 6, Springfield 5.

New Army Coach

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—The U. S. Military Academy will add an additional athletic coach this fall, Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, Graduate Manager of Athletics, has announced.

The new coach, who has not yet been selected, will take over the duties of basketball coach, formerly assumed by Leo Novak. Novak, who has doubled as basketball and track coach for 14 years, will concentrate on track hereafter.

Misses Wheeler, Lumb Beaten in Germany

HAMBURG, July 19 (AP) — Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., and Margot Lumb of England, two of the favorites in the women's singles in the International German tennis championships, were eliminated in upsets yesterday.

Miss Wheeler was defeated by Miss Dietz-Hamel of Germany, 4—6, 10—8, 6—3, and Miss Lumb lost to Miss A. Florian of Yugoslavia, 0—6, 6—3, 6—1.

The American and English invaders were successful, however, in the mixed doubles tournament. Owen Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., and Ruth Jarvis of England beat the German pair of Frau Timm and Sass, 10—12, 6—4, 6—4, and Miss Wheeler and Gene Smith of Berkeley, Calif., defeated the Germans Thiemen and Pietzner, 6—4, 6—4.

Ace Meant Nothing

OMAHA, Neb., July 19 ( )—Jane Galus, 18 and pretty, didn't think much about it when her tee shot on a 150-yard hole trickled into the cup. She just took up golf this year.

She didn't say anything about it. Neither did her companions. Three days later her brother heard of it and sports writers tried unsuccessfully to recall the last time a woman sank a hole-in-one here.

No-Hit Game

HOUSTON, Texas, July 19 (AP) —Ernest White, 22-year-old southpaw, pitched a no-hit game as Houston defeated Fort Worth 2-0 in the Texas League last night. Only three men reached first, all on walks.

Childs Cup competition began in 1880.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

LUNCHEON DINNER
Kum-up-tu
AIR-CONDITIONED
For Your Comfort
58 Falmouth St. Opp. Publishing House

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Please mention the Monitor
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

The Mary Stuart
Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere. Breakfasts from 25c. Luncheons from 50c. Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter
THE MARY STUART
94 MASS. AVE. near Newbury St.

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
In cool green garden. Open 6 days a week. Sundays after Labor Day
222 Newbury St. next Exeter Kenmore 8410

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mgr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.
Opp. U. S. Naval Academy, Gate No. 2

NEW YORK CITY

Susan Prince
Luncheon
Dinner
Open Sundays
808 LEXINGTON AVE.
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-9313

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Huber's Tea Room, Inc.
Serving Luncheon, Tea, Dinner, After-Theater Snacks
Delicious Homemade Ice Cream
MAIN STREET AT MUNN AVENUE

CHESTER, PA.

IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE
WASHINGTON
HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air-conditioned where fine foods support an old historic reputation!
417 MARKET STREET

SCRANTON, PA.

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
AIR CONDITIONED
Good food well served
No liquor. Closed on Sunday
209 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

UPPER DARBY, PENNA.

DREXEL HILL, UPPER DARBY
SCHUSSLER'S RESTAURANT
Route 13—By-Pass #1
at Drexel Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

Crum Sees Inflation; Pictures $80,000,000,000 Public Debt

Business and Industry

Treasury Rushes New Tax Forms To Corporations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has rushed new forms to corporations to enable them to take advantage of the new tax law.

Although the repeal of the undistributed profits tax and revision of the corporate income tax rate will not be effective until 1940 income is reported, revised capital stock tax returns will be due August 31.

The capital stock tax returns originally were due July 31, but the time was so short for distributing the new forms that the deadline was postponed a month.

The new law permits corporations to revise upward their valuations of capital stock this year and next, instead of waiting until 1941 as required by the 1938 tax law.

It will be to the advantage of some corporations to do this, because, although they must pay a tax of $1 for every $1,000 that they say their capital stock is worth, they would have to pay penalty excess profits taxes if the valuations proved too low.

If a corporation's profits exceed 10 per cent of the stock value, it must pay an excess profits tax of 6 per cent if the profits are not more than 15 per cent of the stock value. If profits are more than 15 per cent of the stock value, the excess profits tax jumps to 12 per cent.

Congress did not change the 12½ to 16 per cent income tax on corporations earning less than $25,000 a year. However, an 18 per cent flat rate was substituted for the 16½ to 19 per cent tax on corporations earning more than $25,000 a year. This accomplished the repeal of the undistributed profits tax because the old rate was based on a tentative 19 per cent rate reduced by 2½ per cent of the amount of dividends.

First payments on the revised corporate income tax will be due March 15, 1941.

Another change in the corporate income tax authorized corporations whose running expenses exceed income to deduct the amount of the "operating loss" from profits, if any, of the next year. If profits of the next year, however, are not equal to the carried over loss, the difference can be deducted from the following year's profits.

Taxes on capital gains of corporations also were eased, particularly by the repeal of a provision limiting to $2,000 a year the maximum deductions from other income for net capital losses.

RKO Reorganization Approved by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of Federal Judge William Bondy in confirming the amended plan for reorganizing of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., as sponsored by Atlas Corp., investing company.

Minority groups, certain debenture holders and several general creditors had appealed from Judge Bondy's confirmation of the plan submitted by Atlas last year.

France Offers Export Subsidy on Newsprint

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that France has offered an export subsidy to its manufacturers of newsprint paper.

The subsidy, at current values of French money, amounts to 66 cents per 220 pounds.

However, in the last 10 years, American newsprint consumers have bought only one small shipment from France. That purchase was in April.

"It is not expected that any appreciable amount of newsprint paper will be imported into the United States as a result of the subsidization of French exports," the department said.

Obrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2nd Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder
"BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS
AUGUST 15
114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

Fantasia in Silver

"Economics in the Modern World"
Third of 12 Articles

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In seeking to attain the goals of the silver policy, the United States Treasury put itself on a treadmill, and today is no nearer the goal set by Congress than it was on the day after the enactment of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, five years ago.

The mandate upon the Treasury was to buy silver at home and abroad till one of two things happened. Either the world price of silver got up to $1.29 an ounce or the Treasury had accumulated $1 in silver to every $3 held in gold.

Secretary Morgenthau proceeded to carry out the Act "enthusiastically." He has bought silver from every mine in the world, and in every market. One day in 1934 he bought more silver in the London market than is produced in a whole year in American mines. Not for five years has the Treasury slackened its buying operations. And now there has been accumulated as a result of these purchases a stock which is nine to ten times the annual output of the entire world.

Still Far From the Goal

Surely such huge purchasing should have made some impression on both the price of the metal and the ratio of the accumulation to the gold stock. Not at all.

Take, first, the price. When the act was passed, silver was bringing a price of 43 cents. For a time the heavy American purchases succeeded in boosting the price. Indeed, there was a day when 81 cents was registered. But now the price has fallen below 40 cents, actually less than the price prior to the Purchase Act, which has been responsible for a purchase of over two billion ounces.

Still there is that much more white metal inside America. Why hasn't the stock made any impression upon the ratio with gold? Because gold has been pouring into America — representing foreign capital in search of safety, mainly —at a faster pace than silver has been bought. Two billions of ounces added to the existing stock makes two and three quarter billions. The whole is valued arbitrarily at $1.29 an ounce. Accordingly the American stock would be put at $3.5 billions. But gold has leaped beyond the $16 billion mark—well out of reach of any one-to-three ratio. It is calculated that America requires even more than the 1.3 billion ounces which were required in 1934 in attaining the quantity goal of the silver policy.

Administration Gets Mandate

The performance of the frustrated Secretary of the Treasury reminds one of Alice in "Through the Looking Glass."

"Well, in our country," said Alice, still panting a little, "you'd generally get to somewhere else—if you ran very fast for a long time, as we've been doing."

"A slow sort of a country," said the Queen. "Now here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place."

The silver policy was not President Roosevelt's idea, and certainly not Secretary Morgenthau's. They are simply the administrators of a Congressional policy. With every possible weapon the Administration fought the purchase act. It even went to the extent of listing by name the "silver speculators" of the country. To no avail, however. The silver bloc in Congress was too powerful, and the Administration found the buying mandate thrust upon it.

The power of silver in the United States is a source of wonder to the rest of the world. The metal, after all, is normally produced at a total value less than that of cigar boxes or Eskimo pies. Silver, however, happens to be unique among American sectional interests. And economic sectionalism, which James Truslow Adams has called "America's tragedy," sometimes dominates American national policy by a process of vote-swapping in Congress.

This vote-swapping in behalf of sections is facilitated under the American political system by the fact that geography is equally the basis of legislative representation with population. I am referring, of course, to the Senate. Here there are two representatives from each of the 48 individual states composing the Union. Its members are best thought of in Bryce's words, as special ambassadors, representative, according to a recent senatorial exposition of a senator's duty, of the sovereignty of their individual states.

Strength of the Silver Bloc

In this light, let us see why the silver bloc is unique:

1. The metal comes mainly from the six mining states of the American West — Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona. They are poor states, relatively. Therefore, the silver industry, small though it is, is the object of the vigilant guardianship of the 12 Senators of these mining states. Thus we find this situation: Six states with a total population of only one twentieth of the American population can nevertheless command one eighth of the strength of the American Senate.

2. These six states, it so happens, are pretty faithful in their senatorial choices—due, in some measure, to the fact that a small and relatively unimportant state can be dominated by one man, and is grateful, moreover, to that man for cutting a figure in Washington. The result is that the silver Senators are Senatorial seniors. If they are not key chairmen of committees, like Pittman of Nevada, Wheeler of Montana, Ashurst of Arizona, they are skilled parliamentarians, like Borah of Idaho. They thus have a "pull" in the Senate altogether out of proportion to their numerical strength.

3. These factors in themselves wouldn't account for the place that the silver movement occupied in American political life in 1934. For silver cannot become a national issue for its own lowly sake. It has to have a milieu, and this is provided in time of low farm prices. At these times the agricultural senators join with the mining senators in putting up the price of silver per se, of course. They are interested in adding to the stock of money in any way with the view of putting up farm prices. On scores of farm platforms in 1932 and 1933, accordingly, one heard the cry: Add to the gold supply and help out gold with silver! This hard times love of silver among the farmers has a rich political background colored by such leaders as William Jennings Bryan. Silver, in spite of changed times, is still in the marrow of the farming West.

In passing, it might be noted as a tribute to the political skill of the silver bloc, that in the last silver measure at the end of June, they actually got the support of Eastern Republicans, men whose very heritage in politics comes from anti-Bryanism, in a vote-trading arrangement!

The Fat Domestic Subsidy

Treasury buying is divided into two parts: foreign and domestic. The mining states, of course, are interested only in the price they obtain for their output. Through their senators they got this fixed even before the Silver Purchase Act was put on the statute book, in December, 1933. The market price at the time was 43½ cents an ounce. But the domestic miners got a Presidential pledge that the Treasury would purchase all their silver 64½ cents, or a subsidy of 50 per cent added to the world price. Since then the subsidized price has been changed several times.

In April, 1935, the Treasury advanced the purchase price to 77½ cents, then on January 1, 1938 reduced it to 64.64 cents, and beginning this month it is to be 71.1 cents. Moreover, the price to be paid the domestic miners is now a statutory provision—perhaps the most striking victory for the Silver Senators. By contrast the world price had dipped below 40 cents when the 71.1 cents subsidy was legislated, and America's miners are thus getting double the market price for their product.

Six times as much foreign as domestic silver has been bought as a result of the Treasury's operations. It is not difficult to see the reason back of the domestic miners' desire to prosecute silver buying abroad. It was hoped that thereby the world price would be lifted, and a higher world price would then not make the domestic price show up so glaringly as a subsidy. Of course, such an argument didn't appear in the Congressional debates. What was said in support of the silver program was an amazing mixture of rationalization. I once counted twenty different arguments, all of them flimsy, specious, or just plain mistaken.

Senator Borah's argument may be cited by way of example. The senior Senator from Idaho comes from a silver mining state. But, far from invoking the needs of Idaho miners, he spoke eloquently of the need for restoring the purchasing power of "half the human race" in Asia and the Americas—a restoration which could be accomplished, according to him, by putting up the price of silver.

Misconceived Oratory

Many misconceptions hid under the Senator's silver oratory. He seemed to labor under the impression that there were many countries that used silver as standard money. In point of fact, there was only one country of any importance, namely, China. And putting up the price of China's money didn't add to China's "purchasing power" for the simple reason that purchasing power is an attribute of the production and distribution of goods and services.

It would have been more plausible to say that an advance in the price of silver increased China's purchasing power for foreign products. If the silver in China is put up in price, apparently it can buy more foreign goods. Indeed, this is what Representative Dies of Texas said, and in that cause, specifically the increased sale to China of American tobacco, piloted the silver purchase bill through the House.

However, such an argument is no more logical than Senator Borah's. For a nation in the long run doesn't buy its goods from abroad with its money, but with its goods. And it is domestic goods that produce the foreign money with which to buy foreign goods. Now high silver, or high Chinese money may make foreign goods cheap to China, but it makes Chinese goods dear abroad.

This is exactly what happened when the American purchases pushed up the silver prices, or Chinese money. Chinese exports were checked while their imports were stimulated. The situation led to commercial atrophy. And in 1935 China began to kick hard against a situation which the Borah-ites indicated would mean Utopia for her. She put up her tariffs against the cheaper foreign goods. She protested to Washington against this playing of ducks and drakes with a metal that happened to be money in China. Finally, unable to withstand the strain any longer, she abandoned silver as money, and is now busy experimenting with paper money in its place.

First Helps, Then Hurts China

This defection from silver of silver standard China was a body blow at the metal. In normal times China had bought 40 per cent of the world output. Now its money merely became a commodity, and she joined the parade of silver sellers to Uncle Sam. (One of the 20 arguments in favor of doing something for silver, incidentally, was that it would spread the use of silver!)

When the war with Japan broke out, China's stores of silver came in handy. The United States Treasury purchases gave China valuable dollars for the purchase of war supplies. The silver policy, accordingly, changed in its repercussion upon China from an economic menace to a political godsend! But, with Japanese occupation of China, the godsend is turning into a new menace, for Japan is shipping the silver to Washington, and buying war materials for use against China with it.

The metamorphoses wrought by the silver policy are without end. Mexico as the chief miner of silver was lifted into prosperity by the initial silver buying. When the price shot up to 81 cents, the Mexicans were in clover. But at 81 cents the market had become too speculative to last. Secretary Morgenthau stopped buying for one day in 1935 and the market collapsed with a thud. Mexico was brought down from an eminence with silver. Since then the "Good Neighbor" policy has been active, and silver buying in Mexico has somehow become connected with it. Silver, again, has turned political abroad.

With the United States the only real buyer left for world silver, the fortunes of the white metal are tied up with the vagaries of American policies. Economically there is no point at all in the purchases. They merely add surplus silver to surplus gold in American vaults. Eventually purchases both at home and abroad must come to an end when the white elephant becomes big enough.

Repudiation Lies Ahead for U. S., Economist Says

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California (AP)—Inflation and repudiation of the public debt lie ahead of the United States, W. L. Crum, Professor of Economics at Harvard University and consulting expert of the United States Treasury, told the Stanford Business Conference.

"Inflation is already here—rise in public debt is inflation," Mr. Crum said. "But it has not yet taken hold enough to send commodity prices soaring.

Doesn't Know When

"Some set of occurrences will set it off—don't ask me when."

Mr. Crum addressed the research section of the conference, which concluded the second day of its week-long discussions with an off-the-record after dinner talk by former President Herbert Hoover.

The factor tending to conceal inflation is surplus of commodities, keeping prices down. Should a sudden flareup of public anxiety touch off inflation fire, resulting increase of production might supply enough goods to stop or turn the rise of prices, Mr. Crum said.

He said bondholders would be nicked, and stockholders might offset part of effects of price rise by higher dividends, but corporate profits probably would be taxed away.

"I know no protection against inflation any of us can use to take advantage of it in a big way. The best we can do is buy a small homestead," he said.

Sees Rising Debt

Debt will probably keep rising, he forecast. It may reach $80,000,000,000, and the service cost rise from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. Then the public outcry against paying so much to bondholders will bring repudiation, he declared.

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Harley L. Lutz, Princeton University authority on public finance, told the Stanford business conference "holders of public debt are living in a house of cards."

Holders of state and Federal bonds, he said, may take warning from experiences of municipal bondholders during "the depression of the early thirities—that which preceded the present great depression." The individual creditor has no recourse against the state which decides upon repudiation, Lutz explained.

Wallace Approves Farm Loans for 11 Northeastern States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace has approved the Farm Security Administration's plan to lend $1,227,937 in 11 northeastern states during the next year to finance purchase of farms by tenants.

The allotment has been devided among 47 counties, and with the approval of county tenant purchase committees will be loaned to tenants, sharecroppers or farm laborers unable to obtain financial assistance elsewhere.

The loans will be made for 40 years, amortized in average annual payments of 4.3 per cent. Payments may vary, however, in accordance with farm income.

Sharing the allotment are New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Tax Collectors Take $2 for Every $1 Paid to Common Stockholders

NEW YORK (AP)—For every dollar paid in dividends to common stockholders in "typical" corporations, more than $2 was taken by tax collectors last year, the American Federation of Investors said.

In a survey of 163 companies, described as a "cross section of industry," the federation reported:

Total taxes paid by the 163 companies in 1938 was $1,643,000,000, equivalent to $283 per common stockholder and to $576 per employee.

Taxes averaged $2.73 on each share of common stock compared with $1.33 paid in dividends.

Employees in 1938 totaled 2,854,000 against more than 6,500,000 stockholders, with 5,806,000 common stockholders owning an average of 104 shares.

More than three-fourths of the common stockholders held less than 100 shares each.

The average number of employees per company was 17,601 compared with 21,141 in 1937.

Assets of the 163 companies totaled $40,379,000,000.

The federation said it had obtained the data direct from the corporations. Women, it found, amounted to 40 per cent of the 519,000 stockholders in the steel industry.

Corporate profits last year, analysts noted, were curtailed drastically after the 1937 business slump.

Remington Arms Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Arms Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of approximately $144,000 compared with $23,000 in 1938.

Morgan Firm to Get Bell Issue Without Competitive Bidding

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. has decided to issue $25,000,000 in debentures through an investment banking house without competitive bidding despite protests by various minority stockholders and objections by several state public utility commissions.

Officials said today the data on the debenture issue would be filed at once with the Securities and Exchange Commission, following a decision by the directors of Southern Bell.

The banking house to which the issue was assigned is Morgan Stanley & Co. Details were arranged in the offices of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., parent organization of Southern Bell.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.
This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$85,000,000

Shell Union Oil Corporation

Fifteen Year 2½% Debentures

Dated July 1, 1939 *Due July 1, 1954*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and authorized multiples of $10,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations of registered Debentures, interchangeable.

Semi-annual sinking fund of $1,500,000 payable each January 1 and July 1 from January 1, 1943 to January 1, 1954, inclusive, to be applied to the purchase of Debentures at not exceeding the principal amount thereof and, if not so obtainable, to the redemption by lot of Debentures at 100% thereof.

Also redeemable at the option of the Company in whole at any time, or in part on any interest date in principal amounts aggregating not less than $5,000,000, on not less than 30 days notice, to and including July 1, 1944, at 102½%; thereafter, to and including July 1, 1946, at 102%; thereafter, to and including July 1, 1948, at 101½%; thereafter, to and including July 1, 1950, at 101%; thereafter, to and including July 1, 1952, at 100½%; and thereafter, at 100%; plus accrued interest in each case.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Company, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and in the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY *The Company, incorporated in Delaware on February 8, 1922, is primarily a holding company. Its subsidiaries are engaged principally in producing, refining, transporting, buying and selling crude petroleum and products derived therefrom at wholesale and retail. Subsidiaries own oil and gas properties, pipe lines, refineries and marketing facilities. Over 64.35% of the Company's common (voting) stock is owned by The Batavian Petroleum Company, The Hague, The Netherlands, which is in turn owned by Royal Dutch Company for the Working of Petroleum Wells in the Netherlands Indies, The Hague, The Netherlands (60%) and The "Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., London, England (40%).*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1938
Fifteen-Year 3½% Debentures, due March 1, 1951 (authorized $60,000,000) †	$ 57,427,000.00
Fifteen Year 3⅛% Sinking Fund Debentures, due June 1, 1953 (authorized $25,000,000) †	25,000,000.00
*5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, par value $100 per share (authorized and outstanding 360,380 shares)**	36,038,000.00
*Common Stock, without par or stated value per share (authorized 20,000,000 shares; outstanding 13,970,625 shares)***	233,672,821.38

† The Company intends to apply the proceeds from sale of the new Debentures toward redemption of these debentures.
** Conversion rights expired July 1, 1935. Includes 19,280 shares held in treasury.*
*** 649,750 shares are reserved for the exercise of warrants (at $35 per share) which expire October 1, 1939.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to be received by the Company from the sale of these Debentures (estimated to amount to $81,557,600, exclusive of accrued interest, and after deducting estimated expenses in the amount of $254,900 and underwriting discounts or commissions) will be applied, together with treasury funds, to the redemption of*

(a) the $57,427,000 principal amount of Fifteen-Year 3½% Debentures at 102½%	$58,862,675.00*
(b) the $25,000,000 principal amount of Fifteen Year 3⅛% Sinking Fund Debentures at 104%	26,000,000.00*
Total	$84,862,675.00*

** Exclusive of accrued interest for the issues to be redeemed, to be paid out of treasury funds.*

EARNINGS *The following tabulation relating to the consolidated income of the Company and its subsidiaries should be read in conjunction with the summary of consolidated income and related notes in the Offering Prospectus.*

Year Ended December 31	Sales	Depletion and Depreciation*	Income from Operations	Income before Interest	Interest and Amortization Charges	Net Income or (Loss)
1934	$186,707,720	$30,985,950	$ 810,815	$2,787,438	$3,736,549	$ (949,111)
1935	202,169,210	33,847,986	7,145,917	9,385,202	2,572,367	6,812,835
1936	231,698,614	34,297,795	19,857,988	22,086,745	2,431,885	19,654,860
1937	260,307,699	37,518,393	22,313,243	22,949,539	2,280,659	20,668,880
1938	252,837,764	40,147,413	14,335,517	13,979,993	2,661,570	11,318,423

**Includes intangible development expenditures, amortization and abandonments. It has been the practice of the Company and its subsidiaries, since its inception, to charge to income in the year of expenditure an amount equal to intangible development expenditures.*

Earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries consolidated for the five months ended May 31, 1939, unaudited and subject to adjustment, indicated Net Income of $1,097,342 as compared with $5,110,367 for the corresponding period in 1938.

DEBENTURES *The Fifteen-Year 2½% Debentures will be unsecured and will be issued under a Trust Agreement dated July 1, 1939 with Irving Trust Company, as Trustee. No additional Debentures may be issued under the Trust Agreement. Other indebtedness may be incurred by the Company or any subsidiary. The provisions of the Trust Agreement and Debenture holders' rights (with certain exceptions and limitations stated in the Offering Prospectus) may be modified by vote of holders of 66⅔% of outstanding Debentures.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase the Debentures from the Company at 96¼%, or a total of $81,812,500, and accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 97¾%, or a total of $83,087,500, and accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 1½%, or a total of $1,275,000. Payment for and delivery of the Debentures are to be made on or after July 24, 1939, but not later than July 28, 1939.*

Price 97¾% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of their counsel, Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about July 24, 1939, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF THESE DEBENTURES. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE SECURITY WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. ***SMITH, BARNEY & CO.***
HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated ***THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION***
BLYTH & CO., Inc. ***LEHMAN BROTHERS***
LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION ***HAYDEN, STONE & CO.***
LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. ***DOMINICK & DOMINICK***

Dated July 19, 1939.

Full Paid Shares

You make a single payment of the par value ($200.00) of each share. A certificate is issued to you, transferable by assignment only on the books of the Association. Dividends declared thereon are payable on the first Wednesdays of February and August.

Current dividend rate is 4% per annum.

WESTMORELAND
Building and Loan Association
1893 — 1939
S. E. Cor. 15th and Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Total Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	1,887,560
1939 volume to date	118,357,545
1938 volume to date	138,700,013

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Recovery forces failed to get far in today's stock market and while there was a rally from opening declines shares slipped again.

Toward the fifth hour leaders had fallen fractions to a point or more and were around their lows for the day.

Transactions were at the pace of about 1,000,000 shares.

Profit taking seemed the primary cause for the price weakness although some traders used as an excuse for lightening commitments indications from Washington President Roosevelt did not consider prospects for peace in Europe as hopefully as did some others.

In the meantime, brokerage houses were calling back from vacations partners and employees in anticipation of a continuation of the unusual volume of the early part of the week. Public participation in the market, as represented by out-of-town orders, generated optimism in the financial district.

Bonds Are Lower

Profit taking made further inroads on recent gains in the bond market today.

Toward the final hour losses of fractions to a point or so predominated throughout the list with only a few isolated instances of strength due to special circumstances.

On the minus side were Illinois Central 4¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Western Union 5s.

Unchanged to higher were Southern Railway 4s, Brooklyn-Manhattan 4½s and American Telephone 3¼s.

U. S. Governments were 1-32 to 8-32 of a point lower with most activity centered in the Treasury 2¾s of 1960.

Italian and Japanese issues were in supply in the foreign group.

Corn Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Corn futures fell 1⅛ to 1¼ cent a bushel today to new season lows and the lowest level since 1934.

Trade was not large, but recent speculative buyers became discouraged by bright new crop prospects and pressure of Argentine corn on the export market. In Liverpool Argentine corn sold at 53½, widest discount in a long time.

July corn on the board of trade declined to 42⅝ and September to 43⅝s. The decline in corn contributed to a decline of about ½ cent in wheat.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅜ lower, July 66⅛s, September 66¾-7⅛; corn 1 to 1¼ lower, July 42¾-⅜, September 43¾-⅝; oats ⅛ higher to ⅜ lower.

Cotton Control Bill Goes to President

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House completed Congressional action July 18 on a bill fixing average annual cotton production under the Agriculture Department's control program at not less than 10,000,000 bales. The present minimum is 12,000,000.

The measure now goes to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature.

The new minimum will become effective for the 1940 crop. The House first voted 11,500,000 bales but agreed to the Senate figure of 10,000,000.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices were marked down today. Abandonment, for the time being, of neutrality legislation by the United States was viewed as a depressing factor. British and foreign loans shaded lower and trans-Atlantics retreated. Heavy industrial shares held comparatively steady. Oils, rubbers, kaffirs and metal stocks quietly slipped back.

Paris—Tuesday's price advances were all but wiped out in the Bourse today. Denials from Berlin and Warsaw, concerning rumored Danzig negotiations plus failure of Washington to deal with new neutrality legislation, depressed sentiment. The market's undertone, however, remained firm. Rentes closed 20 to 55 centimes off.

Liverpool—Wheat futures moved forward today after a week's decline, although final prices were below the best. Attractive to buyers were favorable Canadian crop advices. The close aws ⅜ to ⅝ of a cent higher.

Cotton futures dropped 1 to 6 points.

New HOLC Counsel

WASHINGTON (AP)—John B. Murphy has been made regional counsel of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation of New York, succeeding George A. Furness, resigned. The region includes New York, New Jersey and New England.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended July 13 rose to 212 from 162 in the preceding holiday-shortened week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 232.

Scrap Prices Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow-Jones & Co., financial news agency, said in a dispatch from Pittsburgh the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap had risen another 25 cents a ton to a range of $15.50-$16.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	8	64¾	64½	64¾	Jul 18
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	9	38	37	38	+1½
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	19	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (¾g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	8	22	22	22	
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	10	54½	54	54	− ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	9	1	1	1	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	13	7⅞	7½	7½	− ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	¾	¾	¾	Jul 18
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	8¾	8½	8½	− ½
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	13	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
19	8	Alleg pr pf	9	13¼	12½	12⅝	− ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	18½	18¼	18⅛	− ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	170	170	170	−13¾
13¼	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 17
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	12	12	12	12	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	31	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	68	69	Jul 18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	39	37¾	36¾	37⅛	−1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	64½	64½	64½	− ⅞
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 18
32⅞	16¾	Am Airlines	24	33⅛	32	33	+ ⅜
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	13	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	4	42	42	42	−1½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	− ⅞
178⅛	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	179	179	179	+3
35	17⅛	Am Car & Fdy	16	24	23½	23¾	− ¾
55	32	Am Car pf	2	40	40	40	
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
126⅛	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	127¼	125¾	127¼	+1½
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 18
5⅝	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3½	3½	3½	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 13
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	1	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
20⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	10	20¼	19⅞	20	− ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 18
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	52	4¾	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
52	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	52½	52⅜	52½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	2	20½	20½	20½	
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	32	19½	19⅛	19½	− ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	55	54	54	−1⅛
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	7	30⅜	30	30½	− ⅞
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	4	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	4	42⅞	42½	42⅝	− ⅜
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	12	36¾	36½	36¾	− ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	58	13¼	12¾	12⅞	− ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	28	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	− ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	63	63	63	+ ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	7	13	12⅝	13	− ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	2	13½	13¼	13⅜	− ⅛
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	27	47	46⅛	47	− ½
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	139	137½	137½	− ½
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	68	68	68	+2
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	26	27½	27	27⅜	− ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	7	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	9	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 18
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	18	17½	18	Jul 18
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83½	81½	81½	Jul 18
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 17
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	19	166¾	165½	165½	−1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	9	84	83	84	Jul 18
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	9	85½	84½	84½	+1¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	32	10½	10⅛	10⅜	− ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Jul 18
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	35¾	35	35	− ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	7	5	5	5	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	142	27⅛	26½	26¾	−1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	42½	42½	42½	−1
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	4	23¼	22¾	23	− ½
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 18
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jul 18
105	97	Arm Dei pf (7)	3	104¼	103	103	− ¾
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	3	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	3	38⅝	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr'31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	8	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	− ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 18
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	11	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	8	8	8	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jul 13
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Jul 17
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	48	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	−1⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	7	60¼	59½	60	Jul 18
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	19	18½	19	+ ¼
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 18
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	Jul 14
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	7	110	110	110	Jul 17
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47	47	47	Jul 18
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jul 18
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	207	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	27	13	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	− ⅜
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	− ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	5	14	13¾	14	− ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	− ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdale Oil(1)	11	14½	14½	14¼	− ¼
23⅞	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	5	23¼	23	23⅛	− ¼
25½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jul 13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	84	26½	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54¾	54½	54½	Jul 18
57½	45½	Best & Co (1.60)	3	46	45½	45¼	Jul 18
80	50¼	Beth Steel	105	60⅞	60	60¾	− ⅝
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	108½	106	108	Jul 18
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	22¾	22½	22¾	Jul 18
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	14	10¾	10¼	10½	− ⅜
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	78	24⅝	23¼	24⅜	+1
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	22	22	22	− ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ¼
21½	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	68	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	39	26¼	25½	26	− ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
28½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	28¾	28½	28½	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7	7	7	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	18	11¼	10⅞	10⅝	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	30	23	23⅜	22⅞	− ⅛
40¼	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
50⅜	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	49½	49½	49½	− ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	28	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
11½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	22	12¼	11½	12	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	85	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	28	44¾	42¼	43½	+ ¾
25⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un G(¼g)	16	24½	24	24	− ½
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
15⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	20	5⅝	5⅜	5½	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	14	4¼	4	4	− ⅜
30	16	Bullard Co	8	21¾	21¼	21¾	Jul 18
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	9	29¼	28½	28½	−1
16⅜	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	100	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅝
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	5	14⅜	14	14	− ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	22	21⅞	22	+ ¾
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	5	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	− ⅝
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	⅞	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	9	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	18	12½	12¼	12⅜	− ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	− ½
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	16	16	16	Jul 18
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	9	3½	3¼	3½	Jul 18
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	77	77	77	−1¼
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	2	45	44½	45	− ½
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
25½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	58	15⅛	14½	24¾	− ½
19¼	10	Celotex Corp	16	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	Jul 18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Jul 18
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 14
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	14	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	−1
18	6½	Cert-teed Prod	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	20½	20½	20½	
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 18
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	35	35⅞	34⅞	35⅝	− ⅜
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	23	23	23	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
1	⅜	Chi & N West	6	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ½
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 14
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	9	13¼	13	13	Jul 18
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 18
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13⅝	13½	13½	− ½
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 15
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 13
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 13
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	¾	¾	Jul 18
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jul 18
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 18
13½	7	Childs Co	3	9	9	9	− ¼
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	211	82⅜	80¾	81⅝	− ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	− ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	5	3½	3	3	Jul 18
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	23½	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−1¼
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	14	42½	42⅛	42⅛	− ¼
33	21¼	Cluett Peab(1½g)	21	32⅞	32	32⅜	− ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	5	127¼	127	127	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jul 18
16⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛)	38	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	107	107	107	Jul 18
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	7	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15	15	15	− ⅛
21	14	Col Br A (.60g)	14	21¼	20¾	20¾	− ¼
21	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	21¼	20¾	20¾	− ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	3	6⅜	6⅜	6½	− ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87½	87½	87½	− ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	10	10	10	− ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 12
9⅜	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	94	93	94	+ ¼
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	15	49⅜	48¾	48¾	−1⅛
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	108⅛	108⅛	108½	Jul 10
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	54⅜	53¾	54	− ⅛
110½	106	Comi Tcvpf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	Jul 12
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	16	10¾	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
21⅛	11¼	Com'th & South	69	1⅝	1⅜	1½	− ⅛
68½	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	24	66⅜	66	66	−1⅛
30¼	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	69	30¼	30	30¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	Jul 18
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	9	26	25⅜	26	
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	23	21⅜	20	21¼	− ¾
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (⅜g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jul 17
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	62	32⅜	32	32¼	− ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1⅛k)	23	11½	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Jul 18
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	49	7⅞	7½	7½	
3¼	1	Con R R Cuba pf	4	1¼	1	1¼	Jul 15
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jul 18
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 18
100⅞	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
22⅛	11⅛	Cont Bak A	49	18⅜	17	18	+ ½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	18	1½	1½	1½	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	8	98⅜	96¾	98½	+1½
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	4	39	38¾	38¾	
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Jul 10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.80a)	5	36¾	36½	36¾	− ¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	35	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
31⅛	20½	Cont Oil D (¾g)	7	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (½g)	31	26¾	24½	26¼	+1⅜
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	60⅜	60	60	−1
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	
3⅞	3⅛	Coty Inc (new)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
38	19½	Crane Co	23	24⅞	24	24⅜	− ¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	102⅜	102	102	Jul 18
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	4	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ¼
13	7½	Crosley Corp	3	10¾	10½	10½	−

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trade in Cotton Cloth Irregular; Prices Hold Well

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Trading was spotty and irregular in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week or 10 days, but the firmness of prices, the confident attitude maintained by the sellers, and the utter absence of selling pressure seemed to make a profound impression on gray goods buyers, being in marked contrast to conditions in this market in previous seasons at this time.

Certain textile merchants of long experience have often expressed the theory that cotton goods markets for the early Fall months can be quite reliably forecast from the behavior of the market during the first two weeks of July.

The half-yearly inventory period occupies the attention of most gray goods buyers at this time, and usually keeps them out of the market, so demand is seldom very insistent.

Prices Well Held

Gray goods prices usually are under strong downward pressure during the first half of July, and the degree to which they resist that pressure is said to be a reliable indicator of the underlying strength of the market.

The fact that prices have held their own or advanced slightly in spite of unsettled demand has been taken by some as such a strong indication of higher prices to come that certain of the large buyers of gray goods have hastened to cover their immediate needs without further delay, turning from the important inventory-taking to attend to this problem of supply.

Print cloths, this week yield first place in trading volume to the heavier types of goods, such as osnaburgs, which were bought quite heavily by bag manufacturers, and to ducks, drills and twills.

There was a sudden increase in the demand for duck of various kind. The leading producer of this class of goods marked up prices both on gray and finished goods, and the move received wide attention.

Army duck and enameling duck proved the most active, and large quantities of business went through during the latter half of the week.

Twills Active

On three leaf twills there was active trading, which centered chiefly on pocketing twills. Prices were noticeably stronger. The 39-inch 4-yard 68x76s were hard to get at 6⅛ cents, and most mills jumped their price to 6¼ cents and held it there. Sheetings were not very active, but prices held firm.

Carded broadcloths were quite active, especially in the 100x60s which sold at 6⅛ cents in large volume, advancing later to 6¼ cents.

Print cloths moved in moderate volume for July-August shipment, but producers refused to sell beyond August at the present prices. The 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares continued to move at 6¼ cents, with preferred makes priced firmly at 6⅜ cents, while the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s continued to sell at 5¼ cents in fair quantities.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (2.40)	36¼	38¼
Bank of Manh (.80a)	17	18
Bank of N Y (14)	416	426
Bankers Tr (2)	54	56
Brooklyn Tr (4)	73	76
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	98	101
Chase Nat (.80)	33¼	35¼
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	48¾	50¾
Comercial(8)	170	176
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	13¾	15½
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	58	59¾
Empire Tr (4)	113¼	123¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	45	47
First Nat (.09)	1810	1850
Guaranty Tr (12)	267	272
Irving Tr (.60)	11¼	12½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	40¼	42¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52½	54½
Natl City (1)	25¾	27¼
N Y Trust (5)	111½	114½
Public (1.20)	29¾	31¾
Title G & T	4¾	5¼

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Cas (3a)		
Aetna Ins (1.60)	110	114
Aetna Life (1.20a)	47¾	49½
American Equitable (1.20)	31¾	33¾
American Insurance Nwk (1a)	21	22½
American Reinsurance (1.60)	13½	15
American Surety (2½)	42	
Automobile (1a)	26¼	27¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	51¾	53¾
Carolina (1.20)	35¼	37¼
City of New York (1.20)	4	5
Connecticut General Life (.80)	28¾	30¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	23½	25
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	23½	25¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	126	136
Frank Fire (1a)	9½	10¾
General Reinsurance (1a)	29¾	31¾
George Home (1a)	42¾	44¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	23¼	25¼
Globe & Republic (½xd)	39¼	41½
Globe & Rut	11¾	13¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	20	22¼
Hanover (1.20)	27	28½
Hartford Fire (2)	26	27½
Home Fire Sec	79	82
Home Insurance (1.20a)	1¾	2¾
Homestead (1)	32	34
Knickerbocker (.60)	18¾	20¼
Lincoln Fire	9¾	11¼
Maryland Casualty	2¾	2¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	2¾	3¾
Men's Fire (2)	58½	61½
National Fire (2)	3	4
National Liberty (.20a)	61¾	63¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	8	9
New York Fire (1)	46	48
North East Insurance	16	17½
North River (1)	5	6
Phoenix (2a)	28½	27
Providence Wash (1)	78½	82½
Rep Insurance Texas (1.20)	34¾	36¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25½	27
Rhode Island Insurance	36½	38
St Paul Fire (8)	3	4½
Springfield (4½a)	228	231
Sun Life (15)	123	126½
Travelers (16)	380	410
U S Fid & G (1)	473	483
U S Fire (2)	22	23¼
Westchester (1.20a)	51½	53½
	34¼	36¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Underwood Elliott Fisher

NEW YORK (AP) — Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., makers of office equipment, reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $200,756, equal to 41 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $560,163, or 76 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $371,502, or 50 cents a share, in the comparable 1938 quarter.

Soft Drink Industry

NEW YORK—The Soft Drink Industry of the United States has grown from an industry with $700,000,000 dollars in sales the pre-war period to slightly more an $2,500,000,000 in annual sales at the esent time according to an exhaustive dy of the industry released by the Chain re Research Bureau of New York.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s 47-43	110.20	110.20	110.20
1 2¾s 47-46	109.11	109.11	109.11
3 2½s '45	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 2¾s 51-48	109.14	109.14	109.14
3 2½s 53-49	108.22	108.19	106.19
1 2¾s 52-50	106.18	106.18	106.18
1 2¾s 54-51	108.24	108.24	108.24
10 3s 55-51	111.28	111.28	111.28
319 2¾s 60-55	109.12	109.9	109.9
1 2¾s 59-56	107.27	107.27	107.27
3 2¾s 65-60	107.14	107.11	107.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '47-42	106.6	106.6	106.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	78	78
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	69	69	69
5 Alleghany 5s '50 at	28	28	28
4 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95	95	95
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110⅜	110⅜
31 Am & For 5s2030	62¾	62½	62½
2 AmIGChem5½s'49	102⅛	102½	102½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	104	103⅝	104
13 AT&TS½s43 110 21-32	110 19-32	110 19-32	
8 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109½	109	109½
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	110¼	110¼	110½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100½	100½
22 Arm Del 4s '55	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
10 AT&SF 4s '95	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95	109½	109¾	109½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	102⅝	102½	102½
3 AT&SF Rky M 4s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
5 A C Line 4½s '64	83¾	83½	83¾
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	62½	62½	62½
1 Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	34	34	34
10 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	20	20	20
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	20½	20½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	57	57	57
3 B&O 5s '95	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	20¼	20¼	20¼
42 B&O 1st 4s '48	11½	11½	11½
4 B&O S W 5s '50	55½	54¾	55½
10 B&O S W 5s '50 ct	40½	40½	40½
2 B&O T C 4s '59	39½	39	39
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	44	44	44
9 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	83	83	83
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	135½	135½	135
1 Beth Stl 2¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	33	33	33
105 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	60	60	60
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	78	77	78
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	87	87	87
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	113	113	113
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	95¼	95½	95½
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '65	33	33	33
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Cons Pet	101¾	101¼	101¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	120½	120½	120½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 Can Pac 6½s '46	116¾	116¾	116¾
14 Can Pac 4½s '46	124¾	124¾	124¾
6 Can Pac 4½s perp	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	88¼	88	88
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	100	100	100
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	7	7	7
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	34½	34⅛	34½
19 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	49¾	49½	49¾
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	71	70¾	70¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	15½	15½	15½
15 C&O 3½s '96 D	78¾	78⅝	78¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	96	96	96
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	98¾	99
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101¼	101¼	101
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17½	17½
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20½	19¾	19¾
7 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7	7	7
7 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
14 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	24¼	24	24¼
29 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	22½	22½	22½
15 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 CRI & P 4s '88	13	13	13
3 CSL & NO 3½s '51	67	67	67
3 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64	64	64
4 CT H & SE rfg 5s '52	64	64	64
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4 '43	58¾	58	57¾
5 D&RG West 5s '55	3¾	3	3
15 D&RG West 5s '78	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
6 Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Dul Missabe&Int5½s52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¼	108½	108¼
1 Edis rfg 5s '67	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	17	17	17
3 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	100	100	100
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Fla E Sst 5s '79	39	39	39
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	39	39	39
20 Gen Mot Accept4s46 102 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32	
10 Gen MotAccept3¾s51	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	63	63
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104½	104½
8 Goodrich 6s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	96⅞	96⅞
33 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84½	84	84½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	106¾	107
7 Gt Nor 4s '46G	99¼	99	99¼
20 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90	89½	89½
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	78¼	77⅞	78¼
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	93¾	93¼	93¼
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	33½	33	33½
20 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	49	49	49
11 Ill Bell Tel 4½s '70B	14½	14½	14½
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	110¼	110⅜	110½
21 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	52¾	52½	52½
11 Ill Cen 5s '55	48¾	48¾	48¾
23 ICS&CSL&NO 5s '63A	59	59	59
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50½	50½	50½
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98	98	98
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	61¾	61¾	61¾
73 Interb R Tr 6s '32	39	38¾	38¾
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64½	63¾	64½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	79¾	79½	79¾
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¼	12¾	13¼
13 Int ydro El cv 6s '44	86	85¾	86
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55	55	55
2 Int Pap 5s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Int T&T 5s '55	63	63	63
4 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	67	66½	67
1 KSFtS&M 4s '36 ct	27½	27½	27½
1 K C South 5s '50	25½	25½	25½
9 K C Term 4s '60	69½	69½	69½
5 Kans G&E 4½s '80	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Kentucky Cen 4s'37	104½	104½	104½
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Kresge Found 4s'45	103	103¼	103
5 Kresge Found 3½s'47	105	105	105
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	104½	104½	104½
2 LE & West 3s'47	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	72¾	72½	72½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	17	16	17
3 Liggett & M 5s'51	16½	16½	16½
10 Lowsa 3½s'46	130½	130½	130½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	103	103	103
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49st	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s'44	86½	86½	86½
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	128¼	128¼	128¼
53 Manhat Ry 4s'90	48½	48½	48½
16 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	44	43¾	43¾
4 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	60¾	60¾	60½
1 Marion St Shov 6s'47	36	36	36
6 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	72	72	72
22 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	104	103¾	103¾
2 M&S L cn 5s'34 ct	021¾	102	102¾
2 MSP&SSM Con 4s'38	8¼	8	8
2 MSP&SSM cn 4½s'38	68	68	68
8 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	8½	8½	8½
17 M-K-Tex adj 5s'67	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	9	8¾	9
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	20	20	20
1 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	30½	30	30
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19	19	19
2 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	17¾	18¾	18¾
9 Mo Pac 5s'81 C	17	17	17
24 Mob & Oh 5s'38	17	16¾	16¾
7 MonWPa Pb 6s 6s'66	31½	30½	30½
12 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	109	108¾	109
1 Mor & Essex 3½s'55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Mount St&T 7½s'68	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 Nassau El 4s'51	109	109	109
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	41¾	41¾	41¾
31 Nat Dist Prod 3½s'49	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
26 Natl Steel 3s '65	104	104	104
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	103¼	102¾	103
1 N O u Sv 5s '52A	127½	127½	127½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105	105	105
5 N Orl 5s '55 4¼s'52	105½	105	105½
5 N Orl Term 4s'53	56½	56½	56½
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	67	67
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56¼	55¾	56¼
6 NYC 4s '98	49½	49½	49½
10 NYC 3¾s '46	59½	59½	59½
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	75	75	75
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	61½	61	61½
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77½	77½	77½
7 NYCh&StL5s'74A	80½	80	80½
50 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	60	59½	59½
4 NY Comm RR 4½s '53	50½	50¼	50¼
8 NY Dock Co 4s '51	106	106	106
10 NY Edis 3¼s '65	82¾	82	82¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14	13¾	13¾
1 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	14½	14	14
5 NY Steam 3½s '67	104	104	104
2 NY-Tel 3½s '39	106½	106½	106½
	101 8-32	101 8-32	

Power Output Now Highest This Year

By the Associated Press

Electric power production in the United States in the week ended July 15 bounded to the highest level thus far in the year in a sharp recovery from the Fourth of July holiday lull, Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest energy output of 2,324,181,000 kilowatthours was 11.8 per cent ahead of 2,077,956,000 in the preceding holiday week and 11.5 per cent more than 2,084,457,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 13.6, Middle Atlantic 9.2, Central Industrial 12.9, West Central 6, Southern States 8.7, Rocky Mountain 18.2, Pacific Coast 10.2.

Shell Union Oil $85,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Company is heading a banking group offering to the public $85,000,000 of Shell Union Oil Corporation, 15-year 2½ per cent debentures, due July 1, 1954. The debentures will be priced at 97¾ to yield 2.683 per cent to maturity.

The issue will be disposed by an underwriting group of about 85 members and a selling group of more than 700 dealers throughout the country.

The proceeds from the issue are estimated to amount to $81,557,600 exclusive of accrued interest and after deducting estimated expenses and underwriting commission.

Other members of the underwriting syndicate are:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, Lee Higginson Corporation, Hayden, Stone & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co., Dominick & Dominick, A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Bacon, Whipple & Co., Baker, Watts & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Biddle, Whelen & Co.; Blair & Co. Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Central Republic Company, E. W. Clark & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; R. L. Day & Co., Dick & Merle-Smith, Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Equitable Securities Corporation, Estabrook & Co.; Ferris & Hardgrove, First of Michigan Corporation, Francis, Bro. & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hallgarten & Co., Hayden, Miller Co.

Alson Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Hornblower & Weeks, W. Hutton & Co., the Illinois Company of Chicago, Jackson & Curtis, Kalman & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Laird, Bissell & Meeds; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Laurence M. Marks & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.; Merrill, Turben & Co., Mitchum, Tully & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; W. E. Pressprich & Co., Reinhold & Gardner, Ritter & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Salomon Bros & Hutzler, Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Schwabacher & Co., Scott & Stringfellow, Shields & Co., Smith, Moore & Co., William R. Staats Company, Starkweather & Co., Stern Brothers & Co., Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co., Thomas & Co., Union Securities Corporation, G. H. Walker & Co., Weeden & Co., & Stubbs, Inc.; The Wisconsin Company, Dean Witter & Co.

Machine Tool Sales Exceed Last Year

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association index declined slightly in June to 211.6 from 219.8 in May, the association reported. Domestic orders were up slightly but foreign orders were off. In June, 1938, the index stood at 70.2.

"Orders for the second quarter were 16.6 per cent above the first quarter," the association said. "Distribution of business placed throughout the industry shows continued improvement during the second quarter."

The association's index takes average monthly shipments during 1926 as 100; 1929 shipments averaged 155.8.

Surplus Wheat Sales Abroad Show Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported sales of surplus American wheat, including flour, for export totaled 118,054,000 bushels during the marketing year ended June 30.

These sales compared with about 100,000,000 bushels in the previous year.

During the past season, the Government subsidized the sale of 93,754,000 bushels at a total cost of about $25,700,000, or an average of 27.4 cents a bushel.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, July 18 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of July 15 (in thousands of reichsmarks): notes in circulation 8,334,300; decrease 196,800; gold 76,800, increase 8,041,600, increase 262,800; advances 12,000, decrease 29,300; reserve ratio 0.92 per cent; rate of discount 4 per cent.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	83.5	83.8	83.5	83.5	83.3
Dec.	82.5	82.6	82.5	82.6	82.3
March	81.4b				

b-Bid.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	16.71	16.75	16.68	16.75	16.85
Dec.	16.75	1680	1674	16.77	16.91

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.00	4.11	4.00	4.07	
Sept.	4.16	4.13	4.09	4.13	4.12

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	8.85b				8.90
December	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.14

1-Bid.

Road Buys Trains

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad announced it had ordered two seven-car stainless steel trains powered with 2,000-horsepower diesel engines from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. The new trains will be put on the New York-Miami run about December 1.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	142.50	28.67	35.31
Net change	—1.36	—.86	—.36
Previous day	143.76	29.53	35.67
1939 high	154.45	34.33	36.52
1939 low	131.44	23.14	30.71

*Preliminary.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	.66⅝	.67	.66	.66⅛	.66⅛
Sept.	.67⅞	.67⅞	.66⅝	.66⅞	.66⅞
Dec.	.68⅛	.68⅝	.67⅝	.67⅞	.68¼

Corn

July	.43½	.43⅝	.43¼	.43¼	.43⅜
Sept.	.45⅝	.45	.43¾	.43¾	.44⅛
Dec.	.45¾	.46	.44¼	.44¼	.45⅛

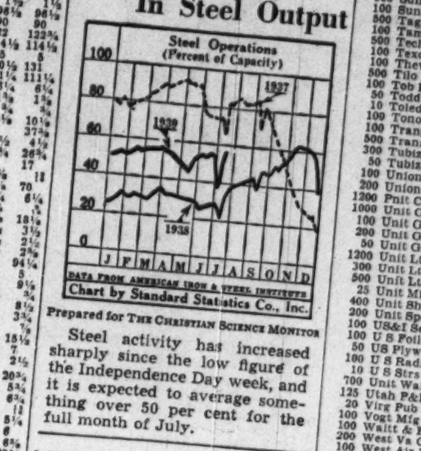
Oats

July	.28½	.28¾	.28½	.28½	.28½
Sept.	.27⅜	.28	.27⅜	.27⅜	.27⅝
Dec.	.28¾	.29¼	.28¾	.28¾	.28¾

Rye

July	.41½	.41½	.41¼	.41½	.41
Sept.	.42⅞	.43⅝	.42⅝	.43⅛	.42⅜
Dec.	.45⅝	.45⅝	.44⅝	.44⅞	.45¼

Sharp Recovery In Steel Output



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Steel activity has increased sharply since the low figure of the Independence Day week, and it is expected to average something over 50 per cent for the full month of July.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Ship Mfg B	3½	3⅜	3⅜
600	Ainsworth	6⅞	6¼	6¼
400	Air Assoc (½)	7½	7	7
100	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	96¾	96½	96½
450	Alum Co Am	91½	90	90
100	Alum Co Am pf (8)	123¼	122	123¾
50	Alum Ind	114½	114½	114½
800	Alum Ltd (¼a)	5	5	5
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	131¾	130½	131
200	Am Box Board	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Am Cit P&LB	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Am & Frgn P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1800	AmForEx&Roe(.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Am Gen	37½	37	37¾
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	47½	47	47½
400	Am Lt&Tr (1.20)	28¾	28¼	28¾
200	Am Maracaibo	17¼	17	17
125	Am Pot&Chem (2g)	17	17	17
200	Am Republics	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Am Superpow	70	69½	70
300	Am Superpow pf	6½	6¼	6¼
200	Am Thread pf (1½)	18½	18½	18½
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Ark P&L pf (7)	24½	24½	24½
1000	Ashld Oil&R (.40)	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Asso El Ind (.33g)	5	5	5
600	Asso Gas&El A	9½	9½	9½
100	Asso Gas&El pf	8¼	8	8¼
100	Atl Cst Fish	9	9	9
900	Atlas Corp war	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Atlas Ply (1¼g)	8	8	8
200	Auto V Mach (½)	16½	15½	15½
200	Aviation & Tran	7	7	7
400	Babcock & Wil	2¼	2¼	2¼
1400	Baldwin Loco war	21	20½	20¾
100	Baldwin Rub (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Bardst'n Dis	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	BasicDolomite(.18¾g)	1	1	1
300	Bath Iron Wks	8¼	8	8¼
600	Beech Aire	6¼	6¼	6¼
1700	Bell Aire	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Bellanca Aire	24½	21¾	23½
200	Bickfords (1.20g)	8	8	8
100	Blackstone S Fdy	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Bliss (E W)	8¼	8¼	8¼
75	Bliss & Laugh (1g)	10⅝	10½	10½
300	Blue Ridge	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Bohack (HC)	1¼	1	1

WPA Drops 32,582 From Rolls As Result of Strike Absences

By the Associated Press

WPA workers totaling 32,582 have been dismissed for staying away from their jobs five days during the recent flurry of walkouts, it is announced by Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner. The number on strike yesterday, he said, was 26,511, or fewer than one-third the number out five days previously.

The largest work stoppage was in Illinois, where 13,026 were on strike and 8,094 had been dismissed. Eighteen states reported neither absences nor dismissals, the WPA said. The WPA report on the national situation as of Monday showed that 1,720 were reported absent in New York City and that 12,200 had been dismissed.

In Philadelphia, the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Council ordered an extension of the walkout of union employees to include those on all Government-financed jobs.

The 130-hour work month for WPA employees, in President Roosevelt's opinion, can be changed only by an Act of Congress revising the new Relief Law.

WPA Head is Restricted

Mr. Roosevelt said if was his off-hand judgment that except in an unusual emergency Colonel Harrington has no authority to waive the requirement, which caused the widespread strikes of skilled relief workers last week.

A. F. of L. leaders had argued that the law gave Colonel Harrington authority to restore the prevailing hourly wage scale for skilled workers.

The President said he had obtained no legal interpretation of the provision but as a layman he did not believe the Administration could change a definite section of the law except in an unusual and unthought of emergency.

The Workers Alliance, an organization of WPA workers, announced meanwhile, that its members now on strike would return to work provided those who have been dismissed for being away five days were taken back.

At the same time it said demonstrations against the new 130-hour work month would be held throughout the country on July 20.

In Minneapolis, scene of violence in connection with the WPA strikes, there appeared a division of opinion among the workers on the question of returning to their jobs.

Still Upset in Minneapolis

Chester Watson, State President of the Workers Alliance, said, "the strike will go on." White collar workers, however, appealed to Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota to reopen the projects closed last week after Mayor George E. Leach said police could not be responsible for maintaining order at the projects.

A spokesman for the white-collar workers said about 7,000 of them were organizing their own union.

The WPA advised Mayor Leach that Minneapolis would be held responsible for preventing disorder in connection with WPA projects.

"This Administration has no alternative," said Howard O. Hunter, Deputy WPA Commissioner, "than to ask state or local authorities to provide protection. The Work Projects Administration is not vested, as you imply, with police powers, and to assume such power would be an invasion of the prerogatives of the States."

Mr. Hunter's statement was in reply to a letter from Mayor Leach asking that the Federal Government assume the duty of preventing disorder or violence in connection with project operations.

Mr. Hunter said that "where violence is threatened or occurs WPA operations will be suspended until satisfactory job conditions are restored."

In connection with the Minneapolis situation, Mr. Roosevelt was asked how far the Government should go in maintaining law and order. He advised his interrogator to read the Constitution.

Parade of WPA Protesters In Chicago Has Gala Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A parade's a parade, even when it is called picketing, and even when the demonstration is a protest against the action of Congress in ending the Federal Theater, and in establishing new WPA hours and regulations.

Though the scene of the demonstration was Michigan Avenue in front of a big hotel that looks over the lake, it was hard to keep the demonstration from taking on a gala air. The marchers just couldn't help smiling and calling out merrily to each other.

The parade was staged to give expression to desires for a change in the current work relief law. They seized upon the conference of WPA administrators here as an occasion for a Chicago demonstration.

The administrators, however, could not take time to see how dramatically they were being picketed. They were upstairs in the hotel, laboring over the complicated new rulings Congress had laid down for them. No singing was heard from their council hall, no laughter. If they paused in their toil at all to consider the picketing, it was only to ask each other, in a puzzled way, why the protest was being staged for them, since they didn't make the law and were powerless to change it.

But this stern fact didn't bother the men and women marching up and down the broad sidewalk. They had a good audience, guests of the hotel, by-standers, and a policeman or two, and that was enough. After all, they weren't trying to keep anybody from entering or leaving the hotel; they were just letting the world know how they felt about a few things, in a quite orderly, if a bit theatrical, manner.

The Negro members of the delegation supplied the musical element. They paraded with incomparable zest, singing and beating out rhythms as they marched.

Intellectuals in the parade kept their reserve, but held aloft their printed banners. In between were the ordinary variety of workers—not many, but enough to give the parade balance, as it marched up the street, turned, and marched down. So orderly was the affair that this reporter, intent on the line marching up the street, didn't realize she was herself marching in the line that went down, until she reached the hotel door and started to turn in.

British Aid Over Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

resist absorption of Danzig by the Reich even if they have to do so alone. But they add they haven't closed the door to a peaceful settlement. They remain unconvinced, however, by the message that Arthur Greiser, President of the Senate, is stated to have taken back to Danzig yesterday that Reichsführer Hitler too wants a peaceful solution. Experience has led them to believe that Herr Hitler understands by this phrase a settlement in which others give and he takes.

One of the more obscure difficulties of the situation as far as Danzig is concerned is that Polish rights are maintained by a number of separate provisions, each of which could be undermined separately.

Customs Case Cited

For example, there is the case of the Polish customs officials who, in accordance with Article 104 of the Versailles Treaty, are attached to the Danzig customs administration.

Last May Danzig authorities ordered a boycott of these officials, following a dispute in which a National Socialist Danziger was killed.

The Poles on this occasion retaliated by increasing the number of Polish customs inspectors by 31, but the problem of carrying out their duties has been rendered increasingly difficult by nonco-operation of Danzig officials.

Danzig was placed by the Treaty of Versailles within the Polish customs area. But there is already a good deal of evidence that this provision has been seriously upset by smuggling and other methods of evasion.

Part of Charter Ignored

In particular Article V of the Free City's Constitution that there can be no naval, military base, or fortifications, has been rendered completely inoperative.

Thus it is the de facto rather than the legal situation in Danzig which is really exercising the thoughts of the Polish authorities just now. It is felt that the point may soon be reached which will necessitate action to restore the balance which German ingenuity is continually shifting to the Reich's advantage. The vital question the diplomatic world is now asking, therefore, is whether Herr Hitler would still think Danzig not worth a war if the Poles suddenly turned the tables on him regarding the de facto situation, but this is a question which for the time being remains unanswered.

Men Returning To Schoolroom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Men, who made up 32 per cent of the Nation's schoolteachers in 1900 but only 18 per cent in 1920, gradually are returning to the school room.

Some 266,000 male teachers, composing one-fourth of the teaching total, were listed July 19 in a Government survey covering 1934-36 for the latest full report on education in the United States.

The survey showed that Latin, French and Spanish are losing popularity in public high schools. Where every other student took Latin in 1900, only four out of 25 now enroll.

The most popular subjects were English, mathematics, commercial studies, natural science and physical education.

More than 30,000,000 persons, or one-fourth the Nation's population, were enrolled in full-time day schools in 1935-36, with more than 2,000,000 in other type schools. Total expenditures for education, public and private, were listed as $2,650,000,000.

Britain's Air Ministry Purchases Autogiros

LONDON (AP)—The Air Ministry has ordered seven autogiros for experimental flying in the belief they may be useful in districts where landing and take-off space is restricted.

The new machines may be flown off an area little larger than a tennis court and can "jump" vertically between 12 and 15 feet. They can be landed in a correspondingly small space.

Ex-Germans Enjoin Estate Settlement

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Three German-born Cincinnatians filed suit July 18 to enjoin the executors of the $515,000 estate of Otto Luedeking from paying bequests to heirs in Germany.

The plaintiffs, Herman S. Bock, Karl H. Bock, and Max C. Bock, brothers, were not related to Mr. Luedeking, their attorney, Roger B. Baxter, said. They contended that the German Government had deprived them of inheritances of their own and that until these were paid, the Luedeking executors should be prevented from making payments to German citizens.

The petition said Herman and Max Bock were naturalized American citizens and that Karl Bock had made application for citizenship.

Mr. Luedeking directed a $3,000 annual payment to a brother from a trust fund out of net income from the estate. The German Red Cross also was named as a beneficiary.

$13,732 Insurance Bill Gets President's Veto

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed July 18 a bill which would have authorized a $13,732 award of insurance to Mrs. Catherine Humler of Beuchel, Ky., mother of a deceased World War veteran.

The President said that when the son, Joe McFarland Humler, applied for insurance after enlisting in the Marine Corps, in 1917, premiums were supposed to be paid by his father, Bert, who was a beneficiary.

Unfortunately, Mr. Roosevelt said, no premiums were paid before the son was fatally injured in 1918 and consequently no insurance was in force.

The President advised the Senate: "Cases such as this are very appealing. However, attention must necessarily be given to the fact that there were approximately 5,000,000 men in the armed forces of the United States during the World War, and that there are, of course, many other cases of equal merit which do not come within the terms of the existing law.

"Approval of this bill would be used as a precedent in many other cases where for various reasons insurance contracts were not consummated."

Alabama Adopts New Official Seal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama by proclamation of Gov. Frank Dixon now has a new official State Seal.

The new Seal showing an outline map of the State with principal waterways was sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

It replaced one, which, the U. D. C. claimed was adopted by a "carpetbag Legislature" soon after the Civil War. They prevailed upon the Legislature to adopt a new Seal.

American Success Story: The Ice Cream Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Next time you eat ice cream, consider the success story of this national dessert.

The Federal Bureau of Home Economics said today that although the wholesale production of ice cream began less than a century ago in Baltimore, it is now a $232,000,000-a-year industry.

In 20 years, Americans have increased the average annual consumption of purchased ice cream from a quart and a third to eight and a half quarts a person.

South Fights Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Shortness of land tenure offers the greatest difficulty to elimination of health hazards in the South, reported Dr. B. F. Austin, of the Alabama Department of Public Health at a 4-H Club leadership camp held here recently.

General Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS FURNISHED APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Make Boston your Headquarters

When Visiting New England on Your Vacation

Enjoy a Furnished

SHAWMUT REALTY APARTMENT

1 to 4 rooms — ready for immediate occupancy.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Available on Weekly or Monthly Basis — Reasonable Rates
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston — KENmore 0482

AGENTS WANTED

BIG profits showing big Christmas card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sell $1. Pays you 90c. Ten other assts.: Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1, up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-E, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Etching. Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-61, Mass.

COSMETICS—Earn money selling cosmetics to friends, co-workers and others; superior quality brings repeats; large profits, no investment. ELDORE, 299 Madison Ave., New York.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE
Fastest seller out. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 406 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Large estate; private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

Ex-Germans Enjoin Estate Settlement

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Three German-born Cincinnatians filed suit July 18 to enjoin the executors of the $515,000 estate of Otto Luedeking from paying bequests to heirs in Germany.

The plaintiffs, Herman S. Bock, Karl H. Bock, and Max C. Bock, brothers, were not related to Mr. Luedeking, their attorney, Roger B. Baxter, said. They contended that the German Government had deprived them of inheritances of their own and that until these were paid, the Luedeking executors should be prevented from making payments to German citizens.

The petition said Herman and Max Bock were naturalized American citizens and that Karl Bock had made application for citizenship.

Mr. Luedeking directed a $3,000 annual payment to a brother from a trust fund out of net income from the estate. The German Red Cross also was named as a beneficiary.

$13,732 Insurance Bill Gets President's Veto

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed July 18 a bill which would have authorized a $13,732 award of insurance to Mrs. Catherine Humler of Beuchel, Ky., mother of a deceased World War veteran.

The President said that when the son, Joe McFarland Humler, applied for insurance after enlisting in the Marine Corps, in 1917, premiums were supposed to be paid by his father, Bert, who was a beneficiary.

Unfortunately, Mr. Roosevelt said, no premiums were paid before the son was fatally injured in 1918 and consequently no insurance was in force.

The President advised the Senate: "Cases such as this are very appealing. However, attention must necessarily be given to the fact that there were approximately 5,000,000 men in the armed forces of the United States during the World War, and that there are, of course, many other cases of equal merit which do not come within the terms of the existing law.

"Approval of this bill would be used as a precedent in many other cases where for various reasons insurance contracts were not consummated."

Alabama Adopts New Official Seal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama by proclamation of Gov. Frank Dixon now has a new official State Seal.

The new Seal showing an outline map of the State with principal waterways was sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

It replaced one, which, the U. D. C. claimed was adopted by a "carpetbag Legislature" soon after the Civil War. They prevailed upon the Legislature to adopt a new Seal.

American Success Story: The Ice Cream Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Next time you eat ice cream, consider the success story of this national dessert.

The Federal Bureau of Home Economics said today that although the wholesale production of ice cream began less than a century ago in Baltimore, it is now a $232,000,000-a-year industry.

In 20 years, Americans have increased the average annual consumption of purchased ice cream from a quart and a third to eight and a half quarts a person.

South Fights Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Shortness of land tenure offers the greatest difficulty to elimination of health hazards in the South, reported Dr. B. F. Austin, of the Alabama Department of Public Health at a 4-H Club leadership camp held here recently.

Exquisite ultra-modern apartments with daily maid service, fronting on one of Los Angeles County's most desirable beaches. Among fine residences of Los Angelenos who live all the year on the inspiring, semi-tropical seashore, free from city turmoil, and commute to downtown Los Angeles, 30 automobile minutes away. Rates per week or month. Ask for literature. Phone 8355. VILLA MODERNO, 1612 Strand, Hermosa Beach, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME BUYS, EXCHANGES, Eastern for Local. RENTALS, HOMES, INSURANCE, LONG TERM LOANS.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 8151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES who have sold direct to select clientele or lady who has social or club connections. Unusual Made-to-Measure Sportswear. Popular prices. Exclusive styles. Stunning materials and colors. Full or part time, liberal comm., no exp. necessary. Write fully. Ramsay Sportswear, 1331 E. 47th St., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, Back Bay, Fenway, Brighton—Modern 1 to 6 room apartments, $25 to $100; many in restricted elevator buildings within walking distance of The Mother Church. Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Ave. Ken. 8333.

DISTINCTIVE apartment of eight spacious outside rooms, 2 baths, fireplace; large, attractive porch with awnings; restricted clientele, reduced rental. Clarence A. Gilmore, Real Estate, 1012 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 6410.

55 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill
—NEW APARTMENTS—
2 minutes' walk to stores and theaters. Beautiful suites ranging from 1 to 4 spacious rooms with 1 to 2 tiled baths. All electric kitchenettes. Elevator, resident janitor.
Street and Co., Inc.
Realtors
30 Federal St., Boston Lib. 4436

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ATTRACTIVE modern apt. to share with another business woman; near Boston; partially furnished. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 FORD 85 Coupe; excellent condition; sell for $300.00 cash or terms. C. F. SYMPSON, 705 Kewanna Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tel. Le 9340.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HAPPY TIME HOUSE"
In the Catskill Mountains. Supervised Swimming Pool. A delightful vacation spot. Camp activities. Ages 7-10. Small group. $10 weekly. Phone UNiversity 4-6262. Write 435 West 119th St., Apt. 1-L, N. Y. C.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED, good home for boy (13 yrs.); suburban N. Y. C. Christian Scientist preferred; full particulars; references required. Write Box V-3, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CENTER OSSIPEE, N. H.
ROLAND PARK
Brae Mar cottage, 8 rooms, electricity, garage; near Dan Hole Ponds; fine view. Aug. 1st to Sept. 6th; $75.00. Contact H. M. RICH at above address.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; reasonable. For pamphlet write Kenneth Nelson, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—ideal for permanent and transient. refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district. 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook, quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 2900 North Broadway Yonkers Nepperhan 881

RELAX in hills of Sullivan Co.—Zehner's High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94R4; $12.50; good food; bathing, badminton; booklet.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-9490
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet-toe, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

DRESSMAKING

EX-ESTABLISHED designer, dressmaker. Paris; remodeling, alterations, fitting. Grandjean, 2025 Broadway, 5F, N. Y. C. Write or call 7-10 p. m.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City — Worth 2-2980

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
66 Park Place — MA 3-4570 — Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE

LAKE ERSKINE, N. J.—Five-room furnished bungalow on four lots; heat, gas, Frigidaire, cellar, large screened porch; double garage; $4400. Write E. J. BIESELIN, 36 Ash St., Floral Park, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USHER'S SUIT, almost new, consisting of cutaway coat and striped trousers; size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCormick, Dodge Hotel, 20 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Phone National 5460, Extension A-13.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEWARK, N. J.—6-room co-operative apartment, first floor; splendid location for practitioner. Address Mrs. Gordon T. Cheney, 677 Broadway.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED a housekeeper-companion for elderly lady; maintenance and small salary; sleep in. London Terrace, N. Y. C. Tel. Ch. 2-8168.

HOUSES TO LET

COUNTRY PLACE FOR LEASE
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—Colonial, wide view; 5 master beds, guest house, furnished or unfurnished grounds maintained; $300 month. STREET AND CO., Inc., 30 Federal St., Boston, Liberty 4436, or Mr. Cogswell, Wellesley 1156-M.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

READER'S DIGEST subscriptions and renewals gratefully accepted by MARY JANE WILKES, Box 8611, Wilkinsburg, Pa. FE. 3226.

Local Classified

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Work Guaranteed — HIGH 2123

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 280 Madison Ave.—Practitioner's office beginning Aug. 1st, mornings; light reception room. Write for particulars. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available part time, centrally located. Write Box X-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN — Bantam Lake — Lakeside, Conn.
Delightful country vacation place with city conveniences; recreation or relaxation. Folder. Rates $22.50 up. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLE, Mgrs.

BEAUTIFUL Connecticut Hills; peaceful home for one or two paying guests; private bath; $20.00 weekly; Friday night to Monday morning $7.00. MISS IVES, Cannondale, Conn.

COUNTRY home on Long Island, private beach, transportation provided, all conveniences; $25 to $30. TWITCHELL, Setauket, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOME, Vergennes, Vermont—Unsurpassed mountain view; home cooking; low rates; near swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain.

IN THE LITCHFIELD HILLS — Beautiful Manleluwn, modern home for rest, recreation, week end or longer; excellent food and service. Tel. WAshington 179-12. F. H. SMITH, New Preston, Conn. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office: 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

PRINTING

FOR churches, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C.; Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HAVE YOU CHILDREN?
BARGAIN if you want a LARGE house. Expensively built residence in NEWTON may be bought for little more than land value. Structurally sound and custom built. Requires painting and modernizing but will justify it. 17,000 sq. ft. Near schools, rail and bus lines. WILLIAM A. JONES, Owner, 14 Somerset St., Boston. LAF. 4500.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline — Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. — Cen. Newton 3252

MAINE VACATIONLAND
Farm of 150 acres with very good buildings, 9-room house with furnace and water, on high land looking toward ocean; good barn, garage, outbuildings; on much traveled black road. For information or pictures inquire.
W. N. PHINNEY, Broker
Box 382, Kittery, Maine

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WORKING MOTHER desires room for self and 4-year-old son, with care and board for child; vicinity Boston. Call between 9-30 and 4. Hub. 3589.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NEW PRESTON, CONN.—Secluded colonial home; meals; picturesque hills, lakes. Write or phone 193-12 New Milford. Belle Beardsley.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Large, airy rooms in private colonial home; sea view, near beach. Write "LEDGENDSEA," Tel. 2021.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms near beach and church; free bathing; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Rooms for light housekeeping; transients; convenient location; also 1-2 rm. suite, furn. Adams, 122 St. Botolph Street. Com. 9611.

BOSTON, FENWAY—Single room, quiet, harmonious atmosphere; 2 baths, shower; few minutes from The Mother Church. COM. 4015.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Large, bright furnished room, suitable 1 or 2 persons; no other roomers; reasonable. Kenmore 7367.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beacon St. carline; spacious, attractive room in private home; reasonable; gentleman preferred. Longwood 8902.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates — Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Cool, comfortable, attractively furnished; breakfasts optional; transportation facilities excellent. 27 Woodward St., Centre Newton 3414-R.

N. Y. C., 238 West 103rd (Broadway) (Apt. 4 D)—Quiet; cross ventilation; homelike, convenient transportation; elevator; transient, permanent. Academy 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 436 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 180th (Apt. 35)—Exceptionally clean, sunny; elevator; convenient subway, buses; single-double; $5-$6. WA. 7-8486.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 5816 Callowhill Street—Large rooms, connecting bath, $5.50; exceptionally convenient location. Montrose 7624.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, general, Swedish, 12 years for late Homer Loring; excellent refs. Arlington 1019-W (Mass.)

SINGLE man, experienced with live stock, desires position; excellent references; living conditions more important than salary. George Mackenzie, 813 Grassmere Ave., Interlaken, N. J.

YOUNG man, 24, single, university graduate, journalistic, secretarial, academic training, business and travel experience, desires position. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

HOME SWEET HOME
TWIN MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Quiet and restful, near to places of interest; fresh milk and vegetables, home-made bread $lte. 3. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-23.
Prop., MRS. NELLIE TEMPLE

SCITUATE, MASS.—45 minutes south of Boston, wooded Mann Hill overlooking Massachusetts Bay; exclusive guest house; cottages, bathing; $25 up. HOOD HOUSE, Egypt, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED for choral society. MALONE, long CO. 5-9739. N. Y. C. 30 CONCERTS.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Hand Bags — Gloves
Famous Maid SHOPS
1442 ATLANTIC AVE.
(Cor. Atlantic and New York Avenues)
Lingerie — Hosiery

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced
1234 and 9124 Atlantic Ave. Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1903

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Open air dining in addition to our main dining room
NO LIQUOR SERVED

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Women's $16.95 All Silk Flowered Chiffon Dresses $10
Regular and half sizes!
Dresses that will be life savers for the rest of the summer. Sheer, cool flowered Chiffons with rayon slips. Flattering styles with deep V necks, soft bodices, flared and pleated skirts. Sizes 38 to 44 and 16½ to 26½.
Third Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

BLOOMFIELD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY
INCORPORATED
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery — Chat. 4-0600

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
1 ARLINGTON PLACE — Or 5-9000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. — Ph. Eng. 3-2245

Glidden Every Day with Flowers
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 N. Dean Street
Phone Englewood 3-4884—5

WEAVER'S
47 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
A department store for your convenience. Complete assortment of fresh new merchandise.
Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Dress Accessories, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress Cottons, Notions, and Sewing Needs, Millinery.
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-5800

HACKENSACK

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. — Hack. 2-3732

Stencheverts
SMART SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
188 Main Street, Hackensack
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. — 96 Main Street, Paterson

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Moderately Priced
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-P daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. — WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING — STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE — BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Roile Vegetable Cocktail, 3 cans 41c, $1.59 doz.
Crax Butter Wafers.....2 pkgs. 29c
Prune Juice.....2 for 29c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. — SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. — Montclair 2-5980

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
UPHOLSTERY — DRAPERIES
FURNITURE FLOOR COVERINGS
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
16 SOUTH PARK ST. — MONTCLAIR

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fashionable Apparel for Smart Women
PREGER'S
344 GEORGE STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 Van Houten Street
TELEPHONE SHERWOOD 2 8677
Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN!
What about that
PALM BEACH SUIT
you've always wanted?
We Have It!
TEPPER'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

IN PLAINFIELD
At All Times and In Every Season
We Can Meet the Need
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

GASOLINE — CREDIT
OIL — CARDS
MOTOR PARKING GARAGE CO.
5th St. and Cleveland Avenue
Plainfield, N. J. Open 24 Hours. PL. 6-5100

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See Us — We Call For and Deliver —Without Charge
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St., opp. Strand Theatre
TEL. PL. 6-2637

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun 2-6543

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
Buy at the ESSO Sign
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-2343
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-3344

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

CLEARANCE
Sport Wear and Bathing Suits
For Men, Women and Children
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Avenue, Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop. — Ri. 6-2721

ROSELLE PARK

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Branch
12 E. Westfield Ave., Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO. 4-2400
4 Elm St., Westfield
Tel. WE. 2-2070

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane — Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE — TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck — Ridgefield Park
Bogota — Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. — Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

CLEARANCE SALE
Manhattan Colored Shirts and Pajamas. July 19th to July 29th Inclusive. Also a Clearance Sale of Fancy Quality Shirts (Collar Attached), Specially Priced at $1.29. Specially Priced for Sale: Otis Panel Ribbed Athletic Shirts and Fancy Broadcloth Shorts, 4 for $1.00.
BOB SHORT
Furnishings for Men
784 Bergenline Ave., Near 39th St.
Phone Union 7-1545

WESTFIELD

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. — WESTFIELD, N. J.

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLO

PENNSYLVANIA
ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a m daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penna.
Advanced Sale Fur Coats
"1940" Styles
Buy on Lay Away
Convenient Payments

Our Great
Remodeling Sale
now in progress
Men's and Boys' Suits—Topcoats—Furnishings
Generously Reduced
P. A. MEYER & SONS

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG
Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

The World's
FIRST
Cold Wall
Refrigerator
Preserves foods better than before possible.

1939 FRIGIDAIRE
An utterly new and different way of building a refrigerator, developed by Frigidaire. The famous Meter-Miser cuts current costs. Don't miss it!

W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Road Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

A Good Deal to
Packard
and
NASH
A Good Deal Here!
WALLER MOTORS, INC.
York and Harte Roads
Ogontz 3400 Majestic 3400

CLEARANCE SALE
Sport Frocks—Summer Sheers
Evening Gowns
Every dress in stock marked down to cost
Flo-Jean
615 WEST AVENUE OGONTZ 985

PHILADELPHIA
TRUTREDS
New Stylish Treads---
New Tire Mileage---
Built on your Smooth Tires!

by an entirely NEW scientific even-cure process not to be confused with ordinary retreading methods. Sidewalls and beads are not injured by high temperature pressures. Trutreads mean new tire mileage at practically HALF the new tire price. Fully guaranteed.
All sizes — from coupes to heavy duty trucks.
HARRIS & LEONARD
1301 West Ninth St., Chester, Pa.
1424-34 Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
609 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. at 1 Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 5812
ABILITY DEMOLITION & SALVAGE CO.
430 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Residences and all types of Buildings Razed
Complete Insurance Protection

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA
READING

TAILORED BY RODDALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
An important part of a Balanced Wardrobe

Palm Beach Suits, $15.50
WEINER'S
759 Penn Street

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Taking in the Fair?
POMEROY'S
have large selections of smart luggage at prices that won't strain your travel budget.

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON
THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C.
Here you find the strength of conservative banking and the close personal contacts desired between customer and banker.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston Wilkes-Barre

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
Smart Vacation Luggage
211 North Washington Avenue

SEWICKLEY
KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
BROADWAY PHARMACY
NEW! Tek
Tel. Coraopolis 402

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"Say Hegner's if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.
Cool Summer Cooking with CHAMBERS Range
Select Fruit Market
Visit Our
Meat and Poultry Market
510 Beaver Street Tel. 1900
D. W. Challis & Sons, Inc.
General Contractors
Builders' Supplies
COAL AND COKE
Locust Place and Centennial Avenue
Tel. Sewickley 378 and 379

SWARTHMORE
INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Philadelphia
For that Summer Dessert
Abbott's de Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY
Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
HOME HEATING
Air Conditioning — Oil Burners
Bathrooms Remodeled
ALEXANDER HEATING CO.
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1351

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
Phone Madison 53
Interboro Laundry, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave
Lansdowne, Pa.

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

Daily Features Page

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Approbation (332:7) — *Ap-ro-bay'-shun* (first *a* short, *o* as in obey, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin *approbare*, "to commend," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *probare*, "to test or try; esteem as good" (*probus*, "good"); and it conveys the thought of commending, or assenting to, the propriety of a thing with great satisfaction.

"Approval" is formed from the same roots as the word under consideration, but we have made a fine distinction: Both suggest that the thing has been tested and found satisfactory; but "approbation" adds to this the note of eager commendation, while "approval" adds merely a colorless formal sanction.

Aspiration (265:24) — *Ass-pih-ray'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *aspirare*, "to breathe upon," lies back of our "aspiration," which is generally used in the sense of "desiring ardently" or, more literally, "panting after."

"Ambition" (Latin *ambitio*, "a going round" — especially as for votes) is sometimes suggested as a synonym; but it smacks of personal preferment as its goal—and it may be either praiseworthy or inordinate. "Aspiration," however, connotes a worthy and ennobling attainment which is above the aspirant (long *i*, and second syllable stressed). For example, one may be ambitious for political power; another may have aspirations for holiness.

"Bowels of compassion" (I John 3:17)—Among the classical Greek writers, the "bowels" (*splagchma*) were the seat of the active passions (love and anger); but the Hebrews regarded them as the organs generating the tender affections, especially kindness, benevolence, affection.

Conquest (568:26) — Preferably with the *ng* sound, *kong'-kwest*.

Deficient (366:13)—*De-fish'-ent* (first *e* as in debate, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *deficere*, "to be wanting; to fail"; and we use it in the sense of "needed to make up completeness; wanting as regards a requirement; lacking; insufficient; inadequate."

Dissimulation (Rom. 12:9)—*Dih-sim-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

"Without dissimulation" renders the Greek *anupokritos*, "unfeigned, sincere." Incidentally, our word is derived from the Latin *dissimulare*, "to pretend that a thing is not."

Hecatombs (367:6) — *Hek'-a-tomz* (*e* and *o* short, *a* as in sofa).

On state occasions of great rejoicing, the ancients used to offer up to their gods sacrifices of hundreds of cattle at a time. In fact the Greeks had a word, *hecatombe*, which specifically designated a sacrifice of 100 oxen (*hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox").

In course of time, the word came to be applied to any sacrifice of a large number of victims; and from this it was only natural that our English word might be expanded to include any extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

Instant (Rom. 12:12) — Renders Greek *proskartereo*, "to be earnest toward; to be constantly diligent."

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity" (266:14) — According to Hoyt, this quotation is traceable to John Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Accounts of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances," published before 1691.

Michael (Rev. 12:7; 566:30)—The Biblical name is sounded as three syllables, *Mi'-kay-el*. The common name usually has only two syllables, *Mi'-kel*.

Morale (367:2)—*Mo-rahl'* (*o* as in obey, *a* preferably intermediate—one-dot—as in ask).

"Morale," like "moral," is derived from Latin *moralis*, "relating to conduct," from *mos*, *moris*, "manners, customs, ways of life." We use it in the sense of "moral or mental behavior or condition as regards courage, confidence, enthusiasm, etc." If one abides in the morale of truth, for example, one follows recognized moral teachings and lives up to them in zeal, hope, confidence, and truthfulness.

"Precious jewel" in toad's head (66:5) — Fenton (1569) said: "There is to be found in the heads of old and great toads a stone they call borax or stelon, which, being used as rings, gives forewarning against venom." (The stone was supposed to sweat and change color when near poison.)

Propagates (66:13)—This word, like "propaganda," is sounded with short *o*, *prop'-a-gates* (first *a* as in sofa, second long).

Many plants are increased by the layer method—that is, a branch or shoot is pegged down and covered with earth, and a new foundation plant takes root. This method was understood by the early Romans, who applied the verb *propagare*, "to peg down, or propagate by layers," to the process. Of course, the literal sense gradually acquired a figurative and more extensive application; so we use "propagate" to mean "to cause to spread or extend; to disseminate."

Publius Lentulus (29:12)—*Pub'-lih-us* (vowels short) *Len'-tu-lus* (*e* and second *u* short, first *u* as in unite).

Sublime (256:17)—*Sub-lime'*. The Latin *sublimus*, "lofty; raised on high," lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "very high in excellence, grandeur, and nobility."

Thence (Matt. 11:1)—The *th* is voiced as in *then*, not unvoiced as in *thin*.

Tribulation (Rom. 12:12; 366:1; 66:10) — *Trib-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

In threshing his grain, the early Roman husbandman would first strew his wheat over a "floor" composed of a number of flat rocks fitted together; then over this he would drag a *tribulum*, a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth. In the mangling and tearing process, the grain would be liberated and would find its way to the spaces between the rocks. The chaff would then be fanned away.

An early Christian writer saw in this a deep lesson; and he began applying *tribulatio* to the threshing process by which the husks of materiality are removed from mankind, leaving the clean wheat of character. Hence tribulation, while it may seem severe, is really a purification; and it should therefore be regarded as an occasion for rejoicing.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

HUMPBACK WHALE

Whales are mammals, not fishes, and are the largest animals of all time. They breathe air, give birth, nurse their young. Some whales yield from 15 to 20 tons of oil, and from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of whalebone. Ordinary humpback whales grow to 50 feet, others reach 75 feet. From the sperm whale comes ambergris, the perfume base, valued at $50 an ounce.

Did You Ever Wonder

If there is a limit to the smallness of objects that can be made visible by the microscope?

There is a difference between the magnifying power of a microscope and its resolving power. To magnify means merely to make larger, as a tiny snapshot might be enlarged photographically to the size of a tennis court; but the enlargement would be blurry and indistinct, with no more detail than the original snapshot.

The resolving power of a microscope, on the other hand, means its power to render distinguishable the details of parts or structure of an object. And the resolving power of a microscope depends upon the wavelength of light.

Light is thought to travel in waves. Light of different colors is of different wavelengths. The wavelength of red light, for example, is 0.000065 centimeters, while that of violet is 0.000041 centimeters. (A centimeter is about 2-5 of an inch.)

Objects, whether viewed with or without the aid of a microscope, are visible only by means of the light which they reflect, if they are not themselves luminous. It is not possible to see an object that is smaller than the wavelength of the light that is falling upon it.

The shortest wavelength of visible light is that of violet, or 0.000041 centimeters. However, still shorter rays, known as ultra-violet, 0.0000275 centimeters long, while invisible to the human eye, are capable of producing chemical changes on a photographic plate.

The image formed in the eyepiece of the microscope is, of course, invisible to the eye. Therefore, to enable the observer to focus the lenses, the invisible image is projected against a fluorescent screen, on which the image is made visible by the impact of the ultra-violet light. When the lenses have been adjusted so as to make the most brilliant possible image on the screen, the photograph is taken through the eyepiece on a plate which is sensitive to ultra-violet light.

COLOR OF LIGHT	WAVE LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS
Red	0.000065
Orange	0.000060
Yellow	0.000058
Green	0.000052
Blue	0.000043
Indigo	0.000043
Violet	0.000041
Ultra-Violet	0.000027

Thus objects so small as to be invisible by visible light (even with the help of a microscope) may have their portraits made by invisible, ultra-violet light.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Appropriate

The two ex-Army men were discussing their respective occupations since their retirement from the forces.

"I've done fairly well," said one. "I've not long started a pig-farm."

"Ah," said the other, "then I can suggest a good motto for your business."

"And what might it be?" was the query.

"Well," went on the other, "as an ex-Army man keeping pigs, why not have 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' "—New Zealand Railways.

The Secret Part

I heard two girls talking in a bus and one said, "Do you think Alice can keep a secret?"

"Oh, yes," the other one said. "She never tells who told her."—Sunday Dispatch, London.

Playing Safe

The Irishman, hearing a rumor in the town that the bank in which he kept his savings had suspended payment, rushed round to see the cashier.

"Sure," he demanded, "Oi wish to draw out my money."

"Certainly, sir," replied the clerk. "How would you like it?"

"Oh, indade," said Pat. "Oi don't want it at all if you've got it. But if you haven't, Oi must have it!"—Answers.

Daily Quotation

THE first thing a kindness deserves is acceptance; the second —transmission.

—GEORGE MACDONALD.

Brevities

Grit: Why is it that the Post Office Department, which finds it necessary to charge three cents postage to avoid a deficit, finds it possible to haul $35,600,000 worth of Government propaganda free each year?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hieroglyph of Deity
Kansas City, Mo.

A woman who found it necessary to spend wisely had set aside a dime for a petunia plant. Going to the ten-cent store to purchase it, she passed the candy counter. There stood a little boy, longingly gazing at the fascinating array before him.

"Which kind do you like best?" she asked.

"Oh," said he, "I can't buy any. I was just looking."

She asked him to select some—and purchased a dime's worth.

Next she approached the flower counter. "Which one would you like?" said the clerk.

"Just looking," replied the little lady, and walked away. When she was scarcely a counter away, the girl called to her, "Here's your petunia."

"But I didn't purchase it."

"But the lady standing near you did. She said she saw what you did at the candy counter."

The petunia plant blooms profusely as if it knew it was a messenger of love. It may have a botanical name, but to the little lady it's her "candy petunia."

"Railroad Watches" Standard Term

Because various railroads have established specifications for watches to be used officially in railroad timing, the indiscriminate use of the term "railroad watch" is often unfair and misleading.

A Verse for Today . . .

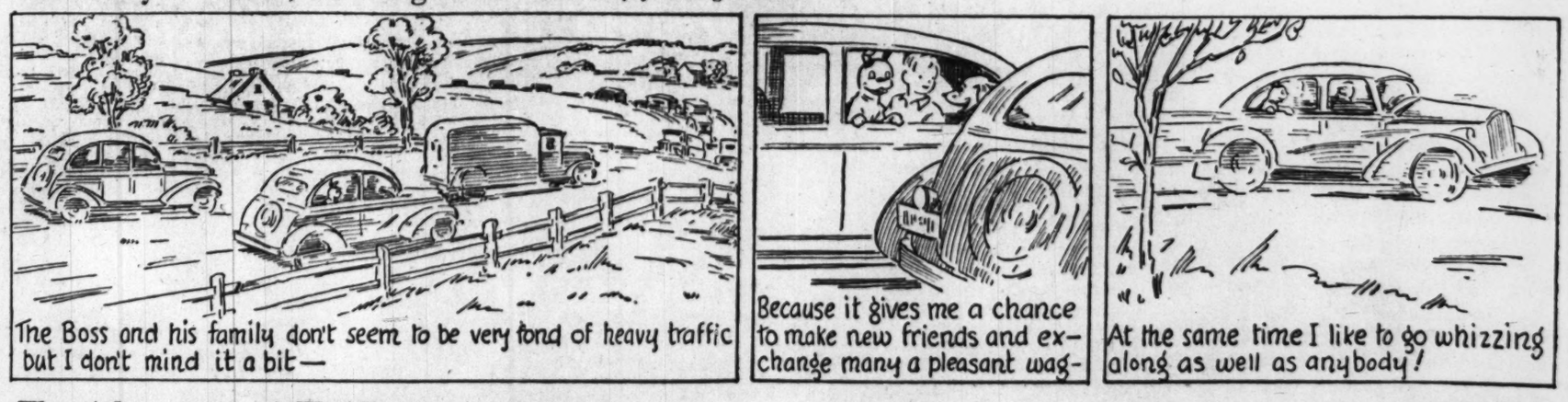
These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.—JOHN 16:33.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Trail of Sticky Stanley*

By LE PELLEY

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING ?
YES — OUR GOLD AND SILVER CUP JUST DISAPPEARED — HAVE YOU SEEN IT ?
TO TRACK
No — BUT I'LL HELP YOU LOOK —
IT COULDN'T WALK OUT BY ITSELF — AND NO ONE'S BEEN HERE BUT US !!
YES THERE WAS... STICKY STANLEY WAS JUST IN THERE.... HE CAME OUT WITH A BAG ABOUT THIS LONG
STICKY STANLEY?
NOW LOOK — HE GOES IN WITH NOTHING.... COMES OUT WITH A BAG THIS LONG —
THAT'S EASY TO SOLVE — ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS FIND STICKY STANLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess I Just Enjoy Going Places—*


The Boss and his family don't seem to be very fond of heavy traffic but I don't mind it a bit—
Because it gives me a chance to make new friends and exchange many a pleasant wag-
At the same time I like to go whizzing along as well as anybody!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Congratulations!*

By THE HAGERS

THIS AFTERNOON AT HALF PAST FOUR A MESSENGER CAME TO THE DOOR.
"DOES WUZZLEDUFF LIVE HERE?" SAID HE. "WUZZLEDUFF? YOU'RE TALKING TO ME!"
HE READ THE WIRE, THEN SWELLED WITH PRIDE. "I'LL HAVE TO LEAVE AT ONCE," HE CRIED.
"I HAVE A FLEDGLING SON, I'VE HEARD. ALONZO WUZZLEDUFF, THE THIRD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cash-and-Carry: Compromise?

Reports from Washington speak of the possibility of President Roosevelt's bringing the neutrality question before the American people in another of his famous "fireside chats." There is at least this to be said for Mr. Roosevelt's doing so—the question how to keep America out of war is certainly a fireside subject.

It needs to be taken out of the jargon of chancelleries and parliaments and congresses. Americans need to consider it in the quiet mental refuge of the home, surrounded by those who might march were efforts to stay out of war to fail.

"If you can stay out of war," said former President Van Zeeland of Belgium to an American audience some months ago, "I would say do so by all means. I would say the same to my own country." If Americans are sure they can stay out of a major war once it starts, then they need not from a point of view of self-interest take any part in attempting to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. It is because not all Americans are sure of this that there is reason to pursue a debate on so-called neutrality legislation.

Secretary Hull has helped to clear the American viewpoint on the purpose back of the demand for further neutrality legislation at this session of Congress. He has stated that American foreign policy should be directed first to preventing war, but that if prevention fails the next concern of that policy should be to keep the United States out of the conflict. Short of war, and before it, Americans may provide a deterring factor by making clear to potential aggressors that the American position will be favorable to the victims of aggression. Should aggression nevertheless take place, Americans may then conduct themselves in a manner best calculated to keep their military forces at home.

Whether the Bloom bill or a straight cash-and-carry policy for all war supplies will appeal to American opinion as better calculated to serve this purpose is a question. But it can hardly be a question whether Americans would not prefer either of these plans, or even outright repeal of the 1937 law, to the course now being followed by Congress.

Legislators who are willing to adjourn leaving the arms-embargo remnant of the 1937 law to impede State Department efforts to hold up a restraining hand against war threats are showing no proper appreciation of their responsibility for American peace. For they are leaving the door open to American trade in American ships during war in all commodities except arms, ammunition and implements of war — which constitute about one-quarter of the war risk as this is calculable on World War figures.

The Administration's attitude, as expressed by Mr. Hull, favors the Bloom bill in its entirety. But if the effort to legislate a non-involvement policy is to be resumed, it is possible the tug-of-war between Congress and the Administration will have to be ended on some such compromise as "cash and carry" which will promise to keep American ships in war time out of those dangers which are also dangers to American peace.

Publicized Pardons

If the recommendations of the Special Commission investigating pardons in Massachusetts are enacted into law the more serious flaws in the State's pardon system will be eliminated. The Commission reports that the pardon "racket" has grown because of loose methods of procedure and because of the secrecy which has surrounded many of the releases.

The report urges that all pardon petitions be exposed to "pitiless publicity." To insure the observance of the statute requiring the Attorney General and the prosecuting District Attorney to be notified of a petition for pardon, the Commission recommends that the law require a written reply from each stating their opinion as to the advisability of release and that their replies be incorporated as part of the public record in the office of the Secretary of State. The report further recommends an amendment providing a penalty of $5,000 for any person found guilty of "extortion" by offering to secure the release of an inmate of a state penal institution for a consideration. Finally, a law giving the Governor and Council power to revoke "any pardon secured through fraud and misstatement and misrepresentation" has been advocated.

The thorough airing given the pardon situation in the Bay State will undoubtedly do much to improve what had grown to be a very bad condition. The passing of laws, however, will not wholly guarantee the end of abuses such as have been witnessed in this State for many years. The only satisfactory guarantee and one which lies within the power of the electorate to invoke is the installation in public office of men and women who will not attempt to circumvent the law for reasons of personal gain or political expediency.

Two Dispatches

With the news of the day so filled with hate and cruelty it is easy to forget that opposite qualities more truly express the real nature of man. But the seeing eye finds many evidences that brotherly love and kindly care are lifting the "living standards" of the world. And occasionally disaster or peril reveals the natural force of a common humanity. When storm, fire or hurricane attack, then men rush to the rescue of fellow men, regardless of nationality, race or the current relations of governments.

Two dispatches in the day's news point up the moral:

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—A resolution urging the Roosevelt administration to call a conference of nine nations to pass judgment on Japan's military campaign in China and to recommend "appropriate action" was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP)—The rescue at sea of 209 passengers and crew of the burning Japanese freighter Bokuyo Maru was tersely told today in a message from the American tanker S. S. Associated.

How soon will we learn to let a saving purpose rescue the relations between nations?

Britain's Colonial Empire

There are signs that public opinion in Great Britain is rousing itself to a more active interest in Britain's vast colonial empire.

Recent criticism in the House of Commons, and also from Sir Edward Grigg, a former Governor of Kenya, reveals the necessity of a more active policy of development. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, is able to show how big a work is already being done in the improvement of housing, in the superintendence of labor conditions, in fighting insect pests, in reclaiming land, and, of course, in the administration of justice. All this should be frankly acknowledged.

But there is a general feeling that it is not enough by a long way. On the side of education more should be done to increase the number of literates. On the economic side capital, energy, and concentrated thought are needed to increase the food-growing capacity of these countries for their own consumption, to establish secondary industries so that they may depend less on exports and raise the standard of living, and to introduce settlers of the right kind.

So poor are the prospects for settlers today that the only immigrants on a considerable scale are—National Socialists, financed by the German Government! If National Socialists can get there, why not refugees—Jews, Czechs, and others—who would be capable of lending just the kind of energy which these underdeveloped regions require?

This last question the British Government is being pressed to pursue. East Africa especially affords a field for immigration for which thousands of homeless refugees are eminently suited, and the right moment for action is now. The British Parliament is a hard-worked institution, and in the past has not given as much time as many members would desire to colonial questions. But it is a world problem affecting the present and future welfare of many scores of millions of people.

A suggestion which Britain's Colonial Secretary has promised to consider is that a permanent parliamentary committee should be set up to deal constantly with colonial matters. It needs to be firmly established, as Sir Edward Grigg says, that Britain stands for a policy of never again allowing the natives of East or West Africa to be involved in a European war or to be shuttle-cocks in European disputes; that black armies on the European model must not be raised on East or West African soil; and that vigorous measures for settlement and capital development should be taken for the benefit of backward peoples and to enable them to advance toward the ideal of self-government.

Fair Finance

All is not well at the New York World's Fair. Everyone admits that it is a grand show and an exhilarating picture of the World of Tomorrow. In short, it has lived up to its physical and artistic potentialities. But, in two different ways, the Fair is not fulfilling its promise. First, it is not being viewed by many who would like to and need to see it. Second, it is not making the grade financially, chiefly due to lack of attendance. And if New York's Fair does not cover its costs, it will be a long time before any lesser city will dare sponsor a similar spectacle.

As to attendance, Grover Whalen and his associates have figured that the Fair needs to sell 60 million admissions in six months to be considered a success. But so far, in two and one-half months, total attendance has been only a little over 13 million. At this rate, the Fair will play to about half the audience anticipated, and it will fail to pay for itself.

What to do? When daily attendance figures sank below the 100,000 mark—and they should stay at 200,000 a day if the Fair is to succeed—Mr. Whalen took action. He cut the price of admission. But there was a joker in the reduction. It was reduced only for those buying 500 or more tickets. The price remained 75 cents for Mr. and Mrs. America—unless they could bring along 498 friends. At the same time, the price for auto parking was halved.

Now Mr. Whalen has offered to try a one-dollar "bargain ticket." This is specially designed to bolster declining week-end attendance. In addition to entrance to the grounds, it offers lunch and admittance to a choice of amusements or exhibits. If it can be criticized for offering only a microscopic lunch, it must be complimented for letting children in at half price. It is properly aimed at taking some of the financial thorns from the Flushing rose, and it is to be commended in that it includes reductions of some of the concessions prices as well as of admission.

As yet, the Fair is still no poor man's paradise. But at least a willingness to decrease the inner as well as the outer price barriers has been shown in this combination ticket. Whether it has come soon enough and whether it is yet priced low enough for a public which has already seen spectacles at Chicago, Dallas, San Diego, or San Francisco, only the turnstiles will tell.

The Bookshelf

Commonwealth Defense

In a lively volume of 273 pages, AN EMPIRE PREPARED, A STUDY OF THE DEFENCE POTENTIALITIES OF GREATER BRITAIN, by Donald Cowie, with a foreword by the Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd of Dolobram (London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 6s.), the defense preparations of the chief British dominions overseas, including India, are subjected to searching examination. Mr. Cowie finds that although a great deal remains to be done in order to enable these countries to support one another with their full strength in the event of any of them being attacked, nevertheless their material resources are so great and what they have already done in this direction is so considerable that they are in a position to give an even better account of themselves than in the World War.

* * *

Mr. Cowie recognizes the enormous accessions of strength which Germany has been allowed to acquire, now that it has powerful naval allies alike in the Far East and in the Mediterranean. He sees also that whereas in 1914-1918 the British Navy was able to guarantee immunity from serious attack to the overseas dominions, now in the event of war, these nations may have to depend to a large extent upon their individual ability to repel invasion.

This they are preparing to do. Canada and Australia have both built up powerful air forces. They have aircraft and munition factories, navies and increased military establishments. Much the same applies to South Africa and to New Zealand. The construction, too, by Britain of a naval base at Singapore has materially altered for the better the defensive capabilities of India.

* * *

A quarter of a century ago, Mr. Cowie says, the overseas dominions were "very youthful and largely dependent upon Great Britain." Today, they are "far more self-reliant and correspondingly stronger. Also they are producing much larger quantities of the foodstuffs and raw materials needed by Britain, and in an emergency could extend production far beyond present margins."

Both Mr. Cowie and Lord Lloyd insist that more co-ordination is needed. "In the British Empire," says Lord Lloyd in his foreword, "we have potentially the strongest force for peace or war that the world has ever known, yet we disdain to harness that force as a working team until the last possible moment. I agree with Mr. Cowie that in event of trouble the Empire would march as one man, but I do not like to feel that the necessary plans for co-ordination between the parts of the Empire would have to be drawn up on the march. The Empire must be completely prepared in advance."

The authors present the British Empire as a league of nations in itself, a league making powerfully for peace.

E. C. C.

Because Congress Wants to Go Home?

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

When You Write a Novel

Somehow the boxes containing bits of old manuscripts escaped obliteration until this year. I have been having a glorious Sunday afternoon sketching through them, and now they are ready for the "wagger pagger bagger," which is really better under these circumstances than saying in cold blood, "waste basket." To use an Oxford expression is, in itself, literary and fitting. A sort of epitaph.

The trouble with writing a novel, I found, was that when the people appeared, I regularly loved them. Words caressed them and put them in the best of settings. Once they were fully set down and I knew the workings of their hearts, I could never galvanize them into the action required of drama. There they would stand, just being nice, a little like Ferdinand. It is a pity these people must go out, unsung, in the w. p. b., on the shoulders of the rubbish man who comes Tuesdays and Fridays.

There was the story that was going to be called "Hill Billy." I have never been to Arkansas and why the idea of writing about them appealed to me is hard to say, ten years after date. But I shall always have a feeling of great affection for our heroine's father. His name, goodness knows why, was "Apricot Wuthers."

"Apricot took deep breaths of the clear mountain air," the story opened, "stretching his arms and expanding his chest on which the picture of a guitar was tattooed in bright colors."

Well, that's enough. Even too much. He was good grist for the mill, but once I got him down the mountainside, he stayed there. He would never turn around and go home and start things up, even though there was a strange young man in them thar parts. I liked him, and did not want him to be a fugitive from justice, wild and unshaven. So there you are. No novel.

* * *

Then there was a story about a professor's wife. It was going to be called, poetically, "The Garden."

"Squatting on her heels among her plants, there in the mellow sunshine," it began, "Anna smiled as she saw Castrini appear in the door of his cottage. She pushed back her hair with a grimy hand, and with the trowel dangling limply in the other, waited, thinking. She did not call to him, for it was in her to wait with patience for any event."

So there she is, still in an uncomfortable position, for just at the crucial moment, they all turned polite. They wouldn't do anything. So there was no novel.

* * *

Here is another which is going to take more tearing up than the rest, for it wandered off into twenty chapters or so before ending in the middle of a sentence. I don't know what happened, but evidently when our heroine should have turned into the strong, silent type, and stood out for being an Individualist, she found her native upbringing too strong for her, and just went on being a nice girl. You can't make a novel out of that.

The title was "Wind in My Eyes" which you will agree was packed with action . . . but the wind died down. It begins like this: "Marya was the sixth child of an artist. She was born, lived, and grew up in a great, sprawling, country house in the midst of a grove of northern pines which bordered a pretty, limpid lake. Once there had been carriage barns and extra kitchens. But now the barns were abandoned. Just one old surrey, humbled with dust and grim with waiting, remained like a shadow of forgotten years in a cobwebbed corner. In the attic of the barn were bits of broken down antique furniture, mattresses in which mice raised their families, and an old trunk with foreign labels." But here I must have grown so intrigued with the attic that I stayed, delving into boxes, while the characters had to shift for themselves.

* * *

There was one of three pages to be titled, "West End Young Man," and the hero's name was Derek Eaden Bertrand Moss. The date speaks for itself—ah, that first year out of college. There are a few telling lines: "In the law courts, Derek ran into Philip Potter.

"'Squash tonight?' Philip greeted Derek.

"'Eight-ish?' Derek greeted Philip.

"'Righto,' Philip bade him good-by.

"Derek dropped into a seat heavily, pushing his big umbrella under the table and without looking up at the waiter, whose shoes he saw approaching while he was still lovingly getting his umbrella in place, ordered from beneath the table."

But you can't make a novel out of an order for afternoon tea. The tea must meet with obstacles, and there were no obstacles. I'm quite sure it was brought in double quick time, accompanied by scones and marmalade, and that they tasted very good and that Derek enjoyed them, and went into the law courts and won his case. And you can't make a novel out of that. How novel it would really be to make up a whole story about sweet, pleasant people, who get up and eat breakfast and take the bus, and come home and read the paper. And that is what Derek would do. So I shall never write a novel.

DOROTHY DESMOND

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Way Out for Germany?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The best suggestion for avoiding world war during the next few weeks or months comes from Sir Arthur Salter's new book, "Security: Can We Retrieve It?"

He proposes that Britain issue at once a "Manifesto" including a list of the concessions she is willing to make in exchange for valid guarantees that the present aggressors will become satisfied co-operators. This list would include a new treaty to replace that of Versailles (minus the guilt clause and other needless irritations); a meeting of Germany's trade requirements (by freedom of trade with colonies for all; by barter; and perhaps by spheres of trade influence); and a readjustment of the whole colonial situation, giving to all colonies a more international status.

At these proposals many will protest, "What! More appeasement?"; and to this Sir Arthur replies that there is probably a "hard core" of demands which Germans are willing to fight for, and this "hard core" resembles more or less closely what Britain is ready to concede in the proposed "Manifesto." The "Manifesto" would give to the German people and to Hitler a way out, less desperately risky, and withal a substantial attainment of the "place in the sun" so long desired.

Over against the admitted uncertainties of this plan we should place the certainty that, without something of this sort, the armed defiance of Hitler's aggressions, at Danzig and elsewhere, would solidify German support behind him and, soon or late, force his opponents to wage a war in defense of a morally indefensible status quo.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE

New London, Conn.

"Aggressors"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Should any Christian newspaper today encourage a dangerous fallacy by reporting in its news columns the terms "democratic powers" and "aggressors"? Could a historian make that distinction validly?

JORDAN COLE

Collins, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

The City I Saw

By Felix Riesenberg

Author, "Portrait of New York"

I have examined the City of New York, have tested its reactions, measuring its kick and comeback. This was not the work of a day or the diversion of a holiday week end. I did not merely see its sights or listen to its cries while passing through crowds. I undertook a two-year job, a definite assignment. An editor said, "Find what is the most important thing in our greatest city of today."

Having lived in the city, off and on, for nearly forty years, I thought it completely known to me, but the city of 1896 differed from the city of 1906, of 1916, and of the years of uplift from 1926 to the fall of 1929. Then, from 1937 to this year I made the closest possible scrutiny of New York. And here, boiled down, is the essence of my findings.

To the visitor entering New York in this year of the World's Fair, I would recommend the tolerant attitude of an annual attendance at the circus. See many things but do not attempt to follow the acts in all the rings. Enjoy the show to the fullest extent and see much of the city, for it is a marvelous phenomenon. If you can take the city, or leave it, you are wise with the protective armor of sanity.

In this time of indecision the great city is an overshadowing and unseen lesson. It is in a period of removals, of tearing down rather than piling up. The obstructions being taken away leave no regret. Sunlight and air take the place of shadows under the falling rust of a long unpainted El on wide Sixth Avenue. The beginning demolition of rookeries leads the way to civilized replacements; the slow evolution of time begins to clear the air.

* * *

A decade ago New York shook with the energy of speculation. Riveters filled the city with their staccato hammering. The country rushed buying orders to the exchanges, sending prices to their dizziest peaks. Paper profits tossing about at night kept the city going until the dawn. Came the debacle when waves of distress swept over the gamblers and the victims. But the city itself was not wrecked.

Ten years after the crash the city irrepressible lifts its higher towers. But there has been a change, a subtle alteration of the tempo. No fair observer can deny that the city's government is far improved since the reckless years of its booming prosperity. And this prosperity was unevenly distributed. Today there has been a leveling downward and also upward, and the millions are really safer than they were in 1929.

What is the outstanding characteristic of our 1939 New York?

Amid wars and rumors of wars it stands four square against all intolerance. It harbors every creed and offers the maximum of personal freedom. Its strength is not that of any privileged party or any group of politicians. No predominant religion or pagan ideology imposes its restrictions. The city's power rests in its justice to many creeds, which, after all, are one.

Industrial strifes, social protests, indignations, shouts and accusations reverberate in the city's freedom. Clouds of agitated steam escape with noise but without repressive pressure. Even the most unpopular demonstrations are accorded the common right of protection by the law. The city's riots are few and far between. Traffic rules are generally observed, fire precautions are heeded and policemen are more polite than in former times. Considering its vastness, it is the most law-abiding city on earth.

* * *

The parks of the city have improved in a measure of great beauty. Many are beginning to realize the benefits and beauties grown out of the depression years. One of the greatest gifts ever given to a major city is the lavish supply of the purest water on this earth.

Many pages could be filled with the city's faults, its still primitive sewer outfalls, its slaughter houses near the rivers, its slums, twenty-five thousand living in the dank cellars of tenements. Four hundred thousand tramp the streets each day in search of jobs. Less than three per cent of the citizens pay a Federal or State income tax. All of this and more in the richest city of America.

Statistics too often befuddle understanding. Enormous numbers overshadow facts. New York is a steel filing cabinet of figures, accepted largely on faith. Its importance as an office city is purely fictitious in this era of easy and rapid communication.

But New York is a large town, a confederation of large towns, wherein the citizens mind their own business and most of them obey the law. While the gay spots are celebrated by the printing of repetitious paragraphs, piling up banalities in endless columns, and Broadway is the Main Street of Mecca, the city's unsung millions use its libraries, visit its art galleries and museums, worship in its churches and enjoy its parks. The city's greatest need is clean swimming water along its miles of shore.

But, the most important thing today about the City of New York is its uncompromising toleration. It is the great free city of the world.

Toleration

Tolerance is the only real test of civilization.

Intolerance is the fatal sign of decline. Let America, long a living example of freedom to the entire world, lose any of its freedoms, whether it be freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion or freedom of the races, and at the same time democracy will begin to fall apart. . . . Just as war takes away liberty of life and narrows the scope of one's existence, so intolerance, which encroaches upon or destroys the freedom of one section of the people, threatens the freedom of all the people. Once let it drive in its dividing wedge, thin though it may be at the start, and the cracking process has begun.

What a poor exchange it would be to trade the freedom of all for the prejudices of the few. "Charity to all and malice toward NONE" must still be democracy's watchwords, or it cannot endure.—*Berlin (Wis.) Evening Journal.*